CERL Technical Report 99/51 June 1999

Assessment of Training Noise Impacts on the Red-cockaded Woodpecker: Preliminary Results

Larry D. Pater, David K. Delaney, Timothy J. Hayden, Bernard Lohr, and Robert Dooling

Because military noise management has traditionally focused on minimizing human annoyance, loud training activities have often been relocated to sparsely populated areas where wildlife resides. This has led to increased conflicts between training activity and conservation of threatened and endangered species. Increasing importance has been placed on determining how noise affects these species. This report presents preliminary results of a multiyear study to determine the effects of certain kinds of training noise on the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW).

This research shows that the basic technical approach to data gathering and analysis is appropriate and effective. Preliminary data suggest that measured levels of military training noise did not affect RCW nesting success and productivity. The RCW flushed infrequently and returned to their nests quickly.





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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of Information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

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Assessment of Training Noise	Impacts on the Red-cockaded Wo	oodpecker: Preliminary	SERDP	•
Results			CS-1083	
Results			C2-1003	
6. AUTHOR(S)				
Larry D. Pater, David K. Delaney, Timothy J. Hayden, Bernard Lohr, and Robert				
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7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME	(C) AND ADDDESS/ES)		8. PEFORMING OF	GANIZATION
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P.O. Box 9005	decing research Euroratory (e.e.			
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Champaign, IL 61826-9005				
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENC	V NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSORING /	MONITORING
••	arch and Development Program		AGENCY REPOR	
ATTN: Conservation Program	-			
	ii Managei			
901 N. Stuart St., Suite 303				
Arlington, VA 22203-1853				
9. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
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12a DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATE	EMENT		12b. DISTRIBUTION C	CODE
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)				
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14. SUBJECT TERMS	antana mantana			104
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Executive Summary

This report is submitted as partial fulfillment of the terms of the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) funded project CS-1083. The purpose of this research is to assess the effects of military training noise on the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW) and to develop assessment methodology. The results of this research will provide a scientific basis for RCW management protocols, and will partially satisfy requirements of a 1996 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) biological opinion that requires the Army to assess effects of implementing the 1996 "Management Guidelines for the RCW on Army Installations." Implementing these new guidelines will significantly reduce restrictions on training for military installations on which RCWs are present. These installations include Fort Stewart, Fort Bragg, Fort Benning, Fort Polk, Fort Gordon, Fort Jackson, Camp Lajeune, Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), and Camp Blanding. This research is being conducted jointly by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), Fort Stewart, and the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). The project was developed by CERL in coordination with FORSCOM, the USFWS RCW Recovery Coordinator and Region 4 office, the Fort Stewart Director of Training, the Fort Stewart Department of Public Works (DPW) Fish and Wildlife Branch, and the Army Threatened and Endangered Species (TES) User Group.

During the first year, we observed and documented several hundred training noise events and resulting RCW responses under realistic conditions. We measured both proximate response behavior and nesting success. We also observed RCW behavior and nesting success without noise stimuli, to provide a baseline against which to judge response and impact. Very few overt proximate responses to noise occurred. No significant difference in breeding success was found between disturbed and relatively undisturbed nest sites. It is important to note that the first year data are not of sufficient statistical power to make strong conclusions or to establish reliable noise dose-response relationships or thresholds. The data are sufficient to confirm that the project technical approach is appropriate, needing only minor revision, and that the project objectives will be achieved.

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Foreword

This study was conducted for the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) under an FY98 Conservation Project, No. CS-1083, "Assessment of Training Noise Impacts on the Red-cockaded Woodpecker." The technical monitor was Dr. Robert W. Holst.

The work was performed by the Ecological Processes Branch (CN-N) of the Installations Division (CN), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). The CERL Principal Investigator was Larry L. Pater. Part of this work was done by Bernard Lohr and Robert Dooling, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, under DACA: 88-98-M-0081. Dr. Harold E. Balbach is Chief, CECER-CN-N and Dr. John T. Bandy is Operations Chief, CECER-CN. The CERL technical editor was Gloria J. Wienke, Information Technology Laboratory.

The Director of CERL is Dr. Michael J. O'Connor.

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1 Introduction

Background

The Endangered Species Act requires that all federal agencies carry out programs to conserve threatened and endangered species (TES) and to evaluate the impacts of federal activities on listed species (Scott et al. 1994). TES management on military installations, particularly that involving the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW), has caused conflicts between TES conservation objectives and military mission accomplishment (Fort Stewart Endangered Species Management Planning [ESMP] Team 1998). A brief summary of legal requirements is presented in Appendix A. Because noise management has traditionally focused mainly on minimizing human annoyance, loud activities have often been relocated to sparsely populated areas where wildlife resides. This has led to increased interactions between training activity and wildlife (Holland 1991). Increasing importance has been placed on determining the extent of noise impacts on wildlife (Bowles 1995), especially threatened and endangered (Delaney et al. 1999) species.

The Red-cockaded Woodpecker (Picoides borealis) is an endangered species that inhabits mature, open pine forests of the southeastern United States (Jackson 1994). Historically, RCW populations were distributed throughout the South from eastern Texas to the Atlantic coast, and north to New Jersey (Jackson 1987). The distribution has been reduced with the extirpation of RCWs from New Jersey (Lawrence 1867), Missouri (Cunningham 1946 as cited in Jackson 1987), and most recently Maryland (Devlin, Mosher, and Taylor 1980). The majority of RCWs are currently restricted to public lands, namely National Forests, military installations, and National Wildlife Refuges (Jackson 1978, Lennartz et al. 1983). Military installations, in particular, are gaining recognition as a valuable resource in the recovery of TES. It has been estimated that nearly a quarter of the remaining RCWs are located on nine military installations in the southeast (Costa 1992), which includes the Fort Stewart population. Such a close association has led to increased conflicts between TES conservation requirements and the military's mission of maintaining a high degree of combat readiness (Jordan, Wheaton, and Weiher 1995).

In 1984 the Army initially established a 200-ft (61-m) buffer zone around all RCW cavity trees to protect nesting habitat and identify RCW management units. In 1996, the Department of the Army (DA) issued revised guidelines for the management of RCWs on military lands, to reduce training restrictions and increase adaptive management of the RCW and its habitat. These guidelines are scheduled to go into effect by mid-1999. Under the revised guidelines, certain transient military activities are permitted within 50 ft (15 m) of RCW cavity trees. These include: (1) military vehicle and personnel travel, including armor; (2) .50-caliber machine gun blank fire and 7.62-mm blank fire and below; (3) artillery/hand grenade simulators and Hoffman type devices; (4) hand digging of hasty individual fighting positions; (5) use of smoke grenades and star cluster/parachute flares; and (6) smoke and haze operation (see Hayden 1997 for a more detailed description of past and current Army guidelines for RCWs). A 1996 USFWS biological opinion requires the Army to assess effects due to implementing the 1996 guidelines (Jordan et al. 1997). The current project will provide an important aspect of this required assessment.

The Fort Stewart Fish and Wildlife Directorate prepared an Endangered Species Management Plan (Fort Stewart ESMP Team 1998) for the installation that detailed four main changes under these revised guidelines: (1) consideration will be given jointly to training mission requirements and RCW biological requirements when implementing ESMP; (2) no training restrictions will be imposed on any new RCW clusters; (3) reduction in off-limit area for thru-cluster maneuver traffic around cluster trees from 200 ft (61 m) to 50 ft (15 m); and (4) the types of training activities allowed within RCW clusters will be expanded. These revisions are scheduled to go into effect by mid-1999.

Objectives

The primary research objective of this multiyear study is to determine the impact of certain types of training noise on the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker. This will require that we develop dose-response threshold relationships for quantifying RCW responses to noise levels and stimulus distances, and relate these to nesting success. A second objective is to develop and disseminate cost-effective techniques for documenting the effects of training noise on TES populations. These techniques include the capability to characterize noise stimuli, to document behavioral responses, and to determine resulting population effects due to military noise. Achieving these objectives will provide a means to manage impact on both military training capability and TES, and will provide a factual basis for mitigation and management protocols and guidelines. This research directly addresses the #1 Army Conservation Pillar User Requirement, which is

concerned with impacts of military operations on threatened and endangered species. The results of this research will partially satisfy requirements of the 1996 USFWS biological opinion (Jordan et al. 1997) that requires the Army to assess effects due to implementing the 1996 "Management Guidelines for the RCW on Army Installations."

Scope

All aspects of the research plan were reviewed and approved by the USFWS and Fort Stewart before monitoring activity began. Results from this research apply directly to Fort Stewart, and may also be applicable to other installations in the southeastern U.S. where RCWs and similar noise occur. This study will use population data collected at Fort Stewart and other installations under a Forces Command (FORSCOM) program. Specific evaluation of impact of maneuver training activities will be conducted under a separate coordinated research effort.

Training noise sources examined during this study include large caliber live fire, small arms live fire, small arms blank fire, artillery simulators, and helicopter flights. RCW response to other military activity noise, such as human and vehicle noise associated with maneuver training, aircraft overflights, and Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) fire, will be documented opportunistically, but is not of high priority in this study.

Mode of Technology Transfer

Products of this research will be provided directly to the Military Services for use during consultation with the USFWS and for development of management protocols. This aspect of the transition plan will directly help to alleviate impacts on military training capability and will provide information to the military that will guide effective management of impacts on endangered species populations. Other vehicles will include technical papers and journal articles and TES and noise workshops. The information will also be disseminated through the Environmental Noise Program Office of the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, the Army TES User Group, and the U.S. Air Force (USAF) International Bibliography on Noise (IBON). Other forums for dissemination include the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Committee for Challenges to Modern Society (CCMS) subcommittees for noise effects, the International Committee on the Biological Effects of Noise (ICBEN), the Acoustical

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Society of America Animal Bioacoustics technical committee, and the Department of Defense (DoD) Committee on Environmental Noise.

2 Literature Review

Noise disturbance studies have often been anecdotal and fail to quantitatively measure either the stimulus or the behavioral response related to the animal's fitness. Predictive models for the relationship between disturbance dosage and quantifiable effects are even more scarce (Awbrey and Bowles 1990, Grubb and King 1991, Grubb and Bowerman 1997). Although many types of human disturbance have been reported as affecting birds (Fyfe and Olendorff 1976), very little research has addressed the effects of human activity on woodpeckers, especially the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (Charbonneau et al. 1983, Jackson 1983, Beaty 1986, and Jackson and Parris 1995, The Nature Conservancy [TNC] 1996).

Few researchers have directly compared differences in bird responsiveness between aerial and ground-based disturbances (Bowles, Awbrey, and Kull 1990). Studies that have examined the effects of aircraft activity on nesting birds (e.g., Platt 1977; Windsor 1977; Ellis 1981; Anderson, Rongstad, and Mytton 1989) have often noted a slight but non-significant decrease in nesting success and productivity for disturbed versus undisturbed nests. Anderson, Rongstad, and Mytton (1989) noted a slight decline in the nesting success of experimental Redtailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) nests versus control nests (80 percent experimental versus 86 percent control success) after helicopter disturbances.

In contrast, ground-based disturbances appear to have a greater effect than aerial disturbances on the nesting success of some bird species. In their classification tree model of Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) responses to various anthropogenic disturbances, Grubb and King (1991) determined that Bald Eagles in Arizona showed the highest response frequency and severity of response toward ground-based disturbances, followed by aquatic, and lastly by aerial disturbances. Delaney et al. (1999) reported similar findings for Mexican Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis lucida) response to military helicopter activity and chain saws, observing that chain saws elicited a greater flush response rate than helicopters at comparable distances and noise levels.

A bird's behavior during the nesting season is an important determinant of its ultimate nesting success or failure (Hohman 1986). Various bird species have been shown to abandon their nests after being exposed to ground-based and

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aerial disturbances. White and Thurow (1985) reported that approximately 30 percent of Ferruginous Hawks (*Buteo regalis*) abandoned their nests after being exposed to various ground-based disturbances, but there were no controls for comparison. Anderson, Rongstad, and Mytton (1989) reported that 2 of 29 Redtailed Hawk nests were abandoned after being flushed by helicopter flights, compared with 0 of 12 control nests. Ellis, Ellis, and Mindell (1991) found only 1 of 19 Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) nests were abandoned when exposed to frequent low-altitude jet flights during the nesting season (no control sites used). Platt (1977) reported similar rates with only 1 of 11 Gyrfalcon (*F. rusticolus*) nests failing (reportedly due to snow damage), compared with 0 of 12 control nests. Of the 6 Peregrine Falcon (*F. Peregrinus*) nests exposed to helicopter flights, only 1 was abandoned (also apparently due to inclement weather) compared with 0 of 3 control sites (Windsor 1977).

Birds may be more susceptible to disturbance-caused nest abandonment early in the nesting season because parents have less energy invested in the nesting process (Knight and Temple 1986). Some animals appear reluctant to leave the nest later in the nesting season (Anderson, Rongstad, and Mytton 1989; Ellis, Ellis, and Mindell 1991; Delaney et al. 1999). Steenhof and Kochert (1982) reported that Golden Eagles (Aquila chrysaetos) and Red-tailed Hawks exposed to human intrusions during early incubation had significantly lower nesting success than individuals exposed later in the season (45 percent success for Golden Eagles and 57 percent for Red-tailed Hawks within experimental groups versus 71 percent and 74 percent success with control groups, respectively). Although reactions of adult birds at the nest can influence hatching rates and fledgling success (Windsor 1977), flush behavior of adult birds from the nest is poorly quantified (Fraser, Frenzel, and Mathisen 1985; Holthuijzen et al. 1990; Delaney et al. 1999). In the few studies that have examined bird responses to specific disturbance types (e.g., aircraft approach distance), flush rates were higher if birds were naive (i.e., not previously exposed; Platt 1977). Some birds are more reluctant to flush off the nest during incubation and early nestling phases than later in the season (Grubb and Bowerman 1997, Delaney et al. 1999). Animal responsiveness has been shown to increase as the nesting season progresses (Grubb and Bowerman 1997). Delaney et al. (1999) found that Mexican Spotted Owls were more responsive to helicopters later in the reproductive cycle, which suggests that adult defensive behavior may decrease as the young mature. In contrast, Holthuijzen et al. (1990) found Prairie Falcon responsiveness to nearby blasting activity decreased as the nesting season progressed.

Few studies have documented the threshold distance that causes birds to flush in response to noise disturbance events. In those studies that reported stimulus distance, it was rare for birds to flush when the stimulus distance was greater than 60 m (Carrier and Melquist 1976, Edwards et al. 1979, Craig and Craig 1984, Delaney et al. 1999). Similar findings were reported by Carrier and Melquist (1976) for Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), and Ellis (1981) for Peregrine Falcons. Many disturbance study reports imply that animal response increases with decreasing stimulus distance (Platt 1977; Grubb and King 1991; McGarigal, Anthony, and Isaacs 1991; Stalmaster and Kaiser 1997), though few studies have experimentally tested this relationship (see Delaney et al. 1999). Delaney et al. (1999) found that the proportion of owls flushing in response to a disturbance was strongly and negatively related to stimulus distance and positively related to noise level.

Even fewer examples are available for noise response thresholds. Snyder, Kale, and Sykes (1978) reported that Snail Kites (Rostrhamus sociabilis) did not flush even when noise levels were up to 105 decibels, A-weighted (dBA) from commercial jet traffic. This result was qualified by the fact that test birds were living near airports and may have habituated to the noise. Edwards et al. (1979) found a dose-response relationship for flush responses of several species of gallinaceous birds when approach distances were between 30 and 60 m and noise levels approximated 95 dBA. Delaney et al. (1999) reported that Mexican Spotted Owls did not flush during the nesting season when the sound exposure level (SEL) for helicopters was \leq 92 dBA and the Equivalent Average Sound Level (LEQ) for chain saws was \leq 46 dBA. Noise response thresholds were fairly comparable with data from the non-nesting season (92 dBA for helicopters and 51 dBA for chain saws).

Distance has been described as the most commonly used surrogate for noise disturbance in the literature on animal response to noise, and has been proposed to be the best representative for quantifying the relationship between stimulus and response measures (Awbrey and Bowles 1990). The reason appears to be that distance is more conveniently implemented into management practices (i.e., establishment of buffer zones) than other variables. However, use of a properly measured noise level as the stimulus measure facilitates broader application of response results, in particular to sources of similar aural character but different acoustic power emission.

3 Technical Approach

Null Hypotheses

Data collection, summary, and statistical analyses to assess and characterize military training noise in RCW clusters, and to evaluate the relationship between noise levels and RCW demographic data, are based on the following formal null hypotheses:

- Ho: There is no difference in the nesting success, productivity, or nesting behavior between disturbed and undisturbed RCW nest sites.
- Ho: There is no relationship between stimulus distance or noise level and RCW response behavior.
- Ho: There is no difference in RCW response between types of training activities.

Study Area

Fort Stewart is located in east central Georgia (Figure 1) within Liberty, Long, Bryon, Tattnall, and Evans counties, and is the largest Army Installation east of the Mississippi River. Physiographically, this area lies within the Atlantic Coastal Flatwoods Province, within a humid, semi-tropical latitude, and averages 50 in. (127 cm) of rain a year. The average temperature in January is 62 °F (44 °C) with a relative humidity of 70 percent, while July averages 91 °F (32 °C) with a relative humidity of 76 percent. Approximately 66 percent of the 112,745 ha of the installation are terrestrial and cover three main forest types: upland pine stands composed primarily of longleaf (*Pinus palustris*), loblolly (*P. taeda*), and slash pine (*P. elliottii*); mixed pine-hardwood sites; and hardwood stands. The remaining habitats include various wetland types and open water (Fort Stewart ESMP Team 1998).

The primary mission of Fort Stewart is training and operational readiness of the 3rd Infantry Division (Mech.) and other nondivision units. The 3rd Infantry Division (previously the 24th) was activated in 1975 and redesignated as a mechanized division in 1979 (Hayden 1997). Training activities are conducted year-round at Fort Stewart to maintain a combat ready fighting force. The

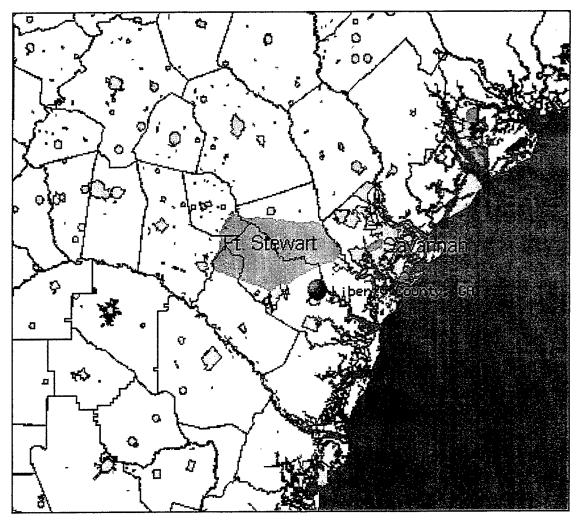


Figure 1. Location of Fort Stewart, GA.

installation also supports training of regional National Guard and Reserve units, as well as joint training exercises with troops from other installations and DoD Branches (Fort Stewart ESMP Team 1998).

Fort Stewart contains a variety of impact and firing areas (Figure 2). The central feature of the installation is the Artillery Impact Area (AIA; about 5,200 ha), which is surrounded by dozens of artillery firing points varying in distance from a few hundred meters to thousands of meters from the impact area itself. On the western border of the AIA is the Red Cloud Multipurpose Range Complex (MPRC) containing eight separate ranges. Just south of the AIA is the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area (EOD), the Demolition Area (DEMO), and the Small Arms Impact Area (13 live-fire ranges, about 2,300 ha). To the east and northeast of the AIA are the Calfax and Luzon Ranges, and three smaller Aerial Gunnery Ranges (AGR). There are also seven drop zones located throughout the installation (Hayden 1997).

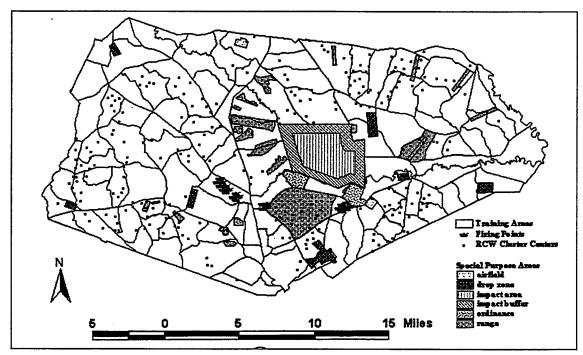


Figure 2. Locations of training areas and RCW clusters on Fort Stewart.

Sample Cluster Selection

There are approximately 270 known RCW cavity tree clusters on Fort Stewart, distributed as shown in Figure 2. None are known in the AIA because this area has not been surveyed due to safety concerns. Of the approximately 141 reproductively active (mated pair present) RCW clusters, we chose 50 sample clusters for observation during the first field season. We intend to use these same clusters insofar as practical throughout this multiyear study. We classified clusters according to type and level of training noise, based on the number, distance, and noise levels of stimulus events that, to the best of our knowledge, each cluster typically receives. Three types of sample sites were chosen: passive disturbed, undisturbed, and experimental. "Passive disturbed" sites were those sites that receive potentially significant noise disturbance as part of normal training operations; we had no direct control over time, number, or level of noise events at these sites. Noise types include large caliber live fire, small arms live fire, artillery simulators, and helicopter flights. We attempted to choose sites that received predominantly one type of noise, but this was sometimes impossible if we were to also use the highest noise level clusters. "Undisturbed" or "low disturbance" sites (the two terms are equivalent and are used interchangeably in this report) are sites where noise levels were judged likely to be consistently low or absent for all of the noise types. At these sites we observed behavior and measured nesting success as a baseline for judging impact at disturbed sites. It is likely that at least some level of military noise of some type can be perceived at every RCW cluster on Fort Stewart. Our criterion for low disturbance is noise levels near or below ambient noise levels. At "experimental" sites we exposed the birds to small arms blank fire under controlled conditions. The experimental sites were chosen from among cluster sites that had otherwise low noise disturbance. This implies that birds at these sites were not habituated to the noise stimulus. The sample clusters were randomly selected within noise types. Sample size was limited by the number of clusters that fit each of the foregoing selection protocol criteria and by available field observation resources.

Impact Measures

Selection of noise impact criteria is a critical issue. For humans the response criterion is typically annoyance. For domesticated species the issue may be damage to individual animals or impacts on profits. For TES, the ultimate concern is long-term survival of the species. The challenge is to develop a relatively short-term procedure for inferring impact on long-term survival. The conceptual approach that will be used in this study is depicted in Figure 3. First, proximate responses to the noise stimulus are measured. A proximate response is the direct and immediate response of the animal to the stimulus, for example a behavioral (e.g., flight) or a physiological (e.g., change in heart rate) response. This tracks with the first regulatory decision criterion of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), that is, whether the action or activity "may affect" the species. Next, we examine whether the stimulus that elicited the proximate response affects "individual fitness," which is typically evaluated in terms of mortality or reduced

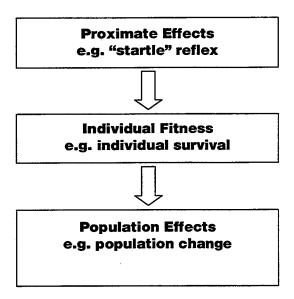


Figure 3. Assessment hierarchy for training impact on threatened and endangered species.

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nesting success. This is established by field monitoring of many individuals throughout the nesting season. This level of effect tracks with the next decision criterion of the ESA, namely whether the action or activity will "adversely affect" the species. The ultimate level of effect is whether the action or activity causes significant changes in the number of individuals in the population. This level of effect tracks with the final decision criterion of the ESA, which is whether the action or activity is "likely to jeopardize the continued existence" of the species. Population effects will be inferred from measures of individual fitness by application of population viability analysis (PVA) models. Current applications of PVA do not capture the temporal and spatial variability of training events, and thus cannot model the resulting effects on endangered species' demographic pa-The U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory rameters. (CERL) currently is developing PVA modeling approaches capable of capturing training effects in predictive population models. This is a shared effort under this project and a related CERL research effort to evaluate effects of maneuver training (vehicles and troops) on RCWs.

In summary, the research paradigm is that proximate effects can be linked to individual fitness, which in turn can be linked to population effects. As a specific example, consider that a bird might flush from a nest (a proximate response) in response to a noise event. It is possible that this could lead to failure of the nest, especially if the noise and flush response occurred repeatedly. Monitoring is required to determine nesting success of disturbed and undisturbed nests. A population model is required to determine if such failure of some percentage of nests an effect on survival of the population.

Behavior and Proximate Response Measurement Protocols

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We documented woodpecker behavior at low and high noise disturbance nest sites by direct observation (camouflaged blinds more than 30 m from the nest) and through video surveillance. We divided the nesting cycle into three stages: incubation (eggs present 0 to 11 days), brooding (small chicks attended by adults: day 12 through 22), and nestling (larger chicks typically unattended in nest: day 23 until fledging). A "data session" consisted of behavioral observations of at least one adult RCW, typically for 1 hour or longer. For disturbed sites, we attempted to observe behavior for some period of time before and after the disturbance events, though this was sometimes not possible at passive disturbed sites.

To evaluate RCW baseline behavior and responses to military training activities, we measured several parameters:

- 1. Alert RCW moves to the cavity mouth, head movements, orient to noise source;
- 2. Flush from nest RCW departs from the nest in response to the stimulus, and remains away from the nest for a measured period of time;
- 3. Recovery time length of time an adult is away from the nest after being flushed;
- 4. Nest attentiveness proportion of time that the adults spend on the nest through the nesting season (calculated for diurnal, 24-hour periods, and for each nesting phase);
- 5. Prey deliveries number and rate of prey deliveries to the nest;
- 6. Trips number and duration of times the attending adult left the nest.

RCW behavior categories 3 through 6 will not be included in this report because these data are not yet fully analyzed.

Demographic and Nesting Success Data

RCW demographic data (population size, growth, density, and distribution) were collected in accordance with established protocols used by the Fish and Wildlife Branch DPW on Fort Stewart. Demographic data included the following parameters for each cluster:

- Cluster occupancy cluster occupied by one or more RCWs. Most individuals are identified by unique leg band combinations (provides a measure of population size, growth, and stability);
- 2. Mated status presence of both an adult male and an adult female RCW;
- 3. Active nest at least one egg was laid;
- 4. Nesting success at least one fledgling was produced (provides a measure of the proportion of RCW clusters that is reproductively successful);
- 5. Nesting productivity number of young fledged per nest (provides a measure of fecundity):
- 6. Number of eggs produced;
- 7. Number of nestlings hatched;
- Group size (provides a possible measure of territory quality and availability).

These data enable several trends to be detected:

- Reproductive loss mortality rate of eggs, nestlings, and fledglings during nesting;
- Nest annual reoccupancy rates provides a potential measure of RCW response
 to disturbance. Sites with heavy disturbance levels may be abandoned in subsequent years in favor of other sites further from specific disturbances;

- Site tenacity turnover rate of adult and helper RCWs within a cluster site across years;
- 4. Nesting success rates at disturbed and undisturbed sites;
- 5. Mean number of young fledged at disturbed and undisturbed sites;
- 6. Mean clutch and brood size at disturbed and undisturbed sites;
- 7. Reproductive potential total number of young that could be produced if all eggs and nestlings survived to fledge successfully.

Most of the demographic data for Red-cockaded Woodpecker clusters was collected by DPW Fish and Wildlife personnel from Fort Stewart. Each active (at least one RCW present) cluster was initially visited to determine the cluster occupancy. Adult RCWs were banded by Fish and Wildlife DPW personnel to determine group size and affiliation using methods similar to Walters et al. (1988). A 25 percent random sample of all RCW clusters were then monitored approximately every 7 to 9 days to record clutch and brood size. Nestlings were uniquely color banded approximately 5 to 10 days after hatching. Clusters were visited 20 to 25 days after nestlings were banded to determine the number and sex of fledglings (Walters et al. 1988). The 25 percent sample included many of our sample clusters. We augmented the DPW Fish and Wildlife sample by monitoring demographic data (particularly the number of young fledged) for additional cluster sites to provide more complete coverage of the sample clusters.

Video Surveillance

Video cameras are being evaluated as a means to record RCW behavior over prolonged periods, to reduce costs, and to avoid potentially disruptive effects of human presence. The camera systems can also be used to document response in areas that cannot be safely monitored (e.g., downrange of firing positions).

Cameras were attached to tree trunks with adjustable, jointed angle-brackets and screws. Cameras were mounted at the same level or slightly above nest height in the nearest practical tree (i.e., large enough to climb to nest height) and at least 5 m from the nest tree so as not to disturb incubating woodpeckers. A power line-and-coaxial-cable down line, covered with camouflaged cloth, was attached to a 10.5-cm, DC (direct current) monitor and battery so camera placement could be directed from the base of the camera tree. At least two people are required for camera placement: a climber to position the camera and a person on the ground to check the video signal and placement. To become operational, a trunk line is attached at the base of the tree (covered by a camouflaged 1.2-cm diameter hose for protection against rodents), allowing the power/recording station to be placed 60 m from the tree to minimize potential disturbance to the

woodpeckers. We put the recorder, twin batteries, and all connectors inside a weatherproof bin concealed under a camouflaged tarpaulin. Freshly recharged batteries are used for each set of recordings.

We used black and white, charge-coupled device (CCD), video-board cameras to document RCW behavior at 14 nest sites during the 1998 nesting season. The solid state, 12-volt, flexible circuit-board cameras were equipped with 12.0-mm lenses. The cameras provide a minimum of 380 lines of resolution and have a minimum sensitivity of 0.5-Lux. Cameras are mounted in waterproof heavy-gauge plastic switch boxes with transparent covers (12.9 x 6.7 x 4.1 cm) which, except for the lens and LED (light-emitting diode) area, are painted black. Two ports are threaded into the protective housing: one for the power supply and the second for the video signal (Delaney et al. 1998).

Panasonic Model AG-1070DC Professional/Industrial VHS video recorders, connected to cameras via coaxial cable (RG-59), provided approximately 24 hours of coverage per tape. These 12-volt, DC-powered recorders were designed for field surveillance applications. Cameras and video recorders are powered by two 12-volt, 33.0-amp-hour, Power-Sonic Model PS-12330 sealed rechargeable batteries connected in parallel (a 24-hour taping would draw a single battery below operational limits). These "gel-cell" type batteries (weighing 11.3 kg each) reduce the risk of battery damage, and eliminate the potential for spillage during backpack transport.

Sound Instrumentation and Recording

Sony TCD-D7, Digital Audio Tape (DAT) recorders were used to continuously record all noise events, along with exact time and date. We attached Bruel & Kjaer (B&K) Type 4149 1.3-cm Condenser Microphones with 7.5-cm wind screens to B&K Model 2639 Preamplifiers, mounting the microphone on a 1-m stick, and placing the unit directly under a woodpecker's nest about 1 m from the tree trunk. Two equipment placement procedures were used. In one setup, the B&K Model 2804 Power Supply and DAT recorder were located at our observation point in a camouflaged blind 30 m from the woodpeckers, with three 10-m connecting cables attached to the preamplifier and microphone at the base of the tree. This facilitates tending of the equipment without exposing the human observer during a data session. In an alternate arrangement, the entire package of sound recording equipment was placed at the base of the nest tree in a small camouflaged container. A 1.0-kHz, 94-dB calibration signal (20 micropascals reference) from a B&K Type 4250 Sound Level Calibrating System was recorded before and after each noise event recording. This signal provides an absolute,

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standardized reference for sound levels and spectra when data are later analyzed using a B&K Type 2144 Frequency Analyzer. All noise data were analyzed at CERL.

In addition to recording noise levels at the base of the nest tree, we also recorded noise levels within nest cavities prior to nesting or at non-nesting sites. These measurements were taken to estimate how noise levels measured at the ground would need to be adjusted to predict noise levels within the nest cavity.

Sound Metrics

Noise is defined as sound that is undesirable or constitutes an unwarranted disturbance, and can alter behavior or normal functioning (ANSI S1.1-1994). The types of military noise that are within the scope of this study vary widely in instantaneous transient amplitude, duration, spectral energy content, and suddenness of onset. Appropriate noise metrics and frequency weighting are essential to adequately quantify noise impact for each type of noise. Noise metrics are chosen to measure the noise dose in a way that meaningfully correlates with subject response. Frequency weighting is an algorithm of frequency-dependent attenuation, which simulates the hearing sensitivity and range of the study subjects. Frequency weighting discriminates against sound, which, while easily measured, is not heard by the study subjects. The current project requires specialized metrics and techniques to meaningfully measure noise impacts on animals. Our paradigm is to measure noise events in terms of unweighted one-third-octave-band levels, apply frequency weighting to the resultant spectra, and calculated appropriate overall metrics.

It is well-established (ANSI S12.40-1990; S12.9-1996; S12.17-1996; Homans 1974; NAS 1977, 1981; Rice 1983; Rice, Flindell, and John 1986; Schomer 1986; Schomer et al. 1994) that the appropriate metric for blast noise is SEL, which is essentially the time integral of the square of the acoustic pressure. We measured blast noise as unweighted 1/3-octave band SEL, to which frequency weighting appropriate for the RCW will be applied (when available from the audiogram portion of this study, described in Appendix B) to obtain appropriately-weighted overall levels. The same metric and procedure was also used with small arms noise (Buchta 1990; Hede and Bullen 1982; Hoffman, Rosenheck, and Guggenbuehl 1985; Luz 1982; Sorenson and Magnusson 1979; Vos 1995). Two metrics, the SEL and the maximum 1-second equivalent average (LEQ) level, were used for helicopter noise, airplane noise, and vehicle pass-by noise, since both are meaningful in terms of correlation with response (Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] 1974, 1982, Federal Interagency Committee on

Urban Noise [FICUN] 1980, Fidell et al. 1991, Schomer 1994, Schultz 1978, US Code of Federal Regulations 1980). Ambient noise was measured as LEQ for various appropriate time periods (EPA 1982). In all cases, the noise signals were recorded on digital audio tapes and preserved for possible further analysis.

Only noise that is audible to the study species should be accounted for in the metric used to quantify noise level. The commonly used "A" frequency weighting (ANSI S1.4-1983) attenuates noise energy according to human hearing range and sensitivity. For human response to blast noise, "C" frequency weighting is often applied to received blast noise signals, rather than "A" weighting which is more representative of human hearing response (ANSI S1.4-1983). This is done to retain low frequency energy that, while not heard by humans, causes a secondary rattle in buildings which does evoke response (ANSI S12.4-1986). This is not appropriate for wildlife. Frequency weighting designed for humans generally will not be appropriate for animal species. An audiogram, which describes hearing range and sensitivity, provides guidance regarding appropriate frequency weighting for the species of interest and also aids in interpretation of noise response data. Figure 4 shows a composite average audiogram of seven orders of birds, with an approximate representation of a human audiogram and the "A" weighting curve included for comparison. The differences are substantial. The "owl" audiogram further illustrates how audiograms can vary among species. We searched the literature and consulted several leading experts on bird hearing without finding an audiogram for the RCW or for any species in RCW's order, Piciformes. Thus as part of this project we will obtain an audiogram that will be used to develop a frequency weighting function that is appropriate for woodpeckers. A report on the status of this effort is included as Appendix A.

Statistical Data Analysis

We used SPSS 8.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc. 1998) to perform all descriptive statistics, for example, independent-sample t-tests for comparing the mean number of eggs, nestlings, and young fledged between 1^{st} and 2^{nd} nesting attempts. Whenever appropriate, multiple observations at single nests were averaged before inferential tests were performed so that the sample sizes are the number of nests examined. We used a one-tailed Fisher Exact Test to assess 2x2 contingency tables for variability in nesting success between disturbed and undisturbed nest sites (Zar 1984). Alpha levels of 0.05 and power 0.80 will be required to reject a null hypothesis for all tests. Means \pm standard error (SE) are presented in the following chapter.

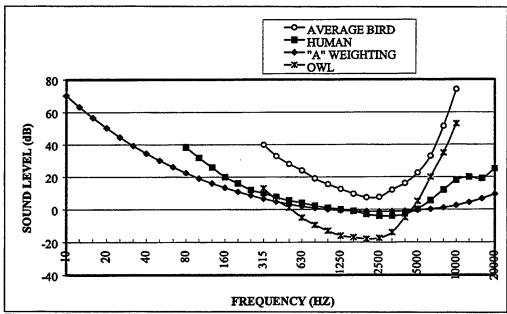


Figure 4. Examples of audiograms and frequency weighting.

4 Results

Initiation Dates for each Nesting Phase

The first woodpecker clutches were initiated on approximately 17 April through 10 May, while secondary clutches (clusters that renested after initial nest failure) were initiated from 12 May through 12 June. Eggs from initial nesting attempts hatched from approximately 27 April through 20 May, while nests from 2nd nesting attempts hatched from 22 May through 21 June. We observed young fledging from initial nesting attempts from 23 May through 14 June, and from 16 June through 16 July for fledglings from secondary nesting attempts.

Overall Population Dynamics

Of the 165 potential breeding pairs on Fort Stewart, 141 nested during the 1998 nesting season (85.5 percent). Of the clusters that nested for which we have good data (114 clusters), 87.7 percent fledged young successfully. Sixteen of the 25 clusters that initially failed to nest were found renesting within the following 2 weeks, with 75 percent of these sites successfully fledging young. Clusters that renested were found to be as successful (Fisher Exact Test, P > 0.05; 75 percent for sites that renested versus 89.8 percent for initial nesting attempts) and productive as sites that nested only once. We observed no statistically significant difference in number of eggs ($F_{1,130} = 0.12$, P = 0.74), nestlings ($F_{1,131} = 0.12$, P = 0.12) 0.74), or the number of young fledged ($F_{1.100} = 2.32$, P = 0.13) between sites that renested and those that nested only once. We then pooled these data to determine mean rates for the overall population. Mean clutch size for RCW nests was 3.01 ± 0.08 eggs/nest, mean brood size was 2.09 ± 0.07 nestlings/nest, and the number of young fledged was 1.75 ± 0.09 young/occupied nest (1.99 ± 0.07 young/successful nest). Occupied nests include sites that are successful as well as sites that are not. Successful nests only include those sites that are successful in fledging young. Just over half of the young that fledged were male (53.3 percent). There was a 38.7 percent decline in the reproductive potential of RCW nests from the incubation phase to the nestling phase ($F_{1,229} = 99.47$, P < 0.001). The decline was not as dramatic from the nestling phase to the fledgling phase (10.3 percent), but was still significant ($F_{1,205} = 4.12$, P = 0.04). Overall, we observed a significant decline of 45.7 percent in the reproductive potential from incubation through the fledgling phase ($F_{1:225} = 136.49$, P < 0.001).

Sample Cluster Population Dynamics

Disturbed and undisturbed nest sites did not differ significantly in the number of eggs ($F_{1,48}=0.00$, P=0.99), number of nestlings ($F_{1,40}=1.27$, P=0.27), or number of young fledged ($F_{1,39}=0.04$, P=0.84). Twenty-one of the 25 disturbed RCW nest sites were successful in producing an average of 1.68 ± 0.20 young/occupied nest (2.00 ± 0.15 young/successful nest), while 13 of 16 undisturbed sites were successful in producing an average of 1.75 ± 0.28 young/occupied nest (2.15 ± 0.22 young/successful nest). For disturbed sites, 7 of the 25 nesting attempts were second attempts. For undisturbed sites, 0 of 16 nesting attempts were second attempts. This difference was not statistically significant (Fisher Exact Test, P>0.05). As was the case for the population as a whole, sites that renested after initial nesting failure were as successful and productive as sites that nested only once. Therefore, data were pooled before determining overall sample group fitness rates. These results should be viewed as preliminary, since the sample sizes and thus the statistical power were limited.

Of the 14 clusters that failed to produce young during 1998, we were able to confirm only 1 case of nest predation (video site; rat snake, *Elaphe obsoleta*). Two other sites may have failed due to nest predation (rat snake and flying squirrel [Glaucomys volans] were present in the nest cavity during nest checks), but we could not confirm that these sites were still active just prior to occupation by these animals. We also documented (video site) one case of an attempted nest predation of an RCW nest by a hawk.

Noise and Response Monitoring Summary

During the 1998 field season we documented RCW response to passive noise from large caliber live fire (25 mm M2A2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, 120 mm M1A1-Tanks, and 155 mm M109 Howitzers), small arms live fire (5.56 mm M-16 and Saw, 7.62 mm, 9 mm, and .50 caliber machine guns), military helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, military vehicles, artillery simulators, and MLRS as they occurred. During experimental testing we presented woodpeckers with controlled small arms blank fire noise. Passive noise was monitored during all nesting phases, while blank fire tests were performed only during the incubation and early portions of the brooding phase when adults were present at the nest for extended periods of time.

We made noise measurements and behavioral response observations at a total of 34 disturbed (passive or experimental) sample clusters. Detailed results are described below and are presented in the data tables and figures in Appendices C, D and E. The tables of Appendix C present summaries of the noise level measurements and RCW responses. Appendix E presents noise level summaries for each noise stimulus type and detailed noise measurements in terms of one-third-octave-band SEL levels. These are the data to which future adjustments for cavity resonance and woodpecker frequency weighting will be applied to obtain single-number overall noise levels. A typical spectrum for each type of noise is presented in Appendix D. We also made behavioral observations at a total of 16 undisturbed sample clusters for the purpose of obtaining baseline against which to judge proximate response at the disturbed clusters.

The original intent was to observe each disturbed cluster at least once during both the incubation and nestling phases of nesting. However, this was sometimes not possible because ranges did not fire as scheduled or military activities were canceled. Therefore, some clusters were visited more than once and others were not observed at all.

Passive Monitoring

We recorded 1,041 passive noise events in 56 data sessions at 34 RCW clusters during the 1998 nesting season. Large caliber live fire events (greater than 20 mm in diameter) were recorded most frequently, followed by small arms live fire (.50 caliber and below), vehicle maneuver noise, fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, artillery simulators, and MLRS fire. Multiple noise events and stimulus types were usually recorded during each data session. Most stimulus events were distant and had relatively low noise levels, as shown in the tables of Appendix C. Over 60 percent of all data sessions were recorded during the nestling phase (Appendix E).

Experimental Testing

We exposed RCWs to small arms blank fire (5.56 mm M-16) fired at a distance of 15.2 m from the nest tree during a 5-minute period. Due to various logistical constraints, only four tests were conducted at RCW nest sites during 1998 (clusters 36, 37, 76, and 142; Appendix C, Table C8).

Noise Measurement Test

In addition to recording noise levels at the base of active RCW nest sites, we also measured noise levels in RCW nest cavities and at the base of the tree, for com-

parison. The measurements were performed prior to nesting or at non-nesting sites; only artificial cavities were tested in 1998. Artificial nest cavities were found to act as sound resonators, emphasizing the 250 Hz one-third-octave frequency band. In the example presented in Figure 5, artillery muzzle blast noise was 14.7 dB louder within the cavity at the 250 Hz frequency range than noise recorded for the same blast event at the base of the nest tree. This has important consequences for any future extrapolation of noise levels from measurements we record at the base of nest trees versus what RCWs may actually be experiencing within nest cavities. We will investigate this in more detail in Fiscal Year 1999. We also plan to test for any differences between artificial and natural cavities during the 1999 field season.

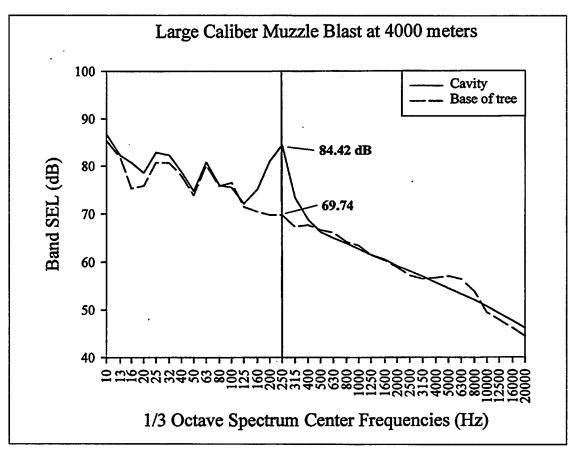


Figure 5. Example comparison of band SEL levels for noise recordings at the base of nest trees versus recordings inside nest cavities (cluster 199, 5 June 1998).

RCW Flush Response

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Three possible flush responses were observed at RCW nest sites during the 1998 breeding season (2 at cluster 83 and 1 at cluster 142). Each flush response is examined here in detail. Both of the flush responses at cluster 83 occurred during close artillery blast noise. This site received the highest noise levels of any RCW

cluster site monitored. On 20 May 1998, we recorded 13 blast events during a data session at cluster 83. In Figure 6, blasts 1 through 8 are shown in terms of both unweighted and A-weighted SEL for each blast. The attending adult appeared to flush during the loudest blast event recorded during that data session (7th of 13 blast events recorded, SEL = 87.7 dBA). The RCW returned to the nest after 6.25 minutes and did not flush again in response to several subsequent blasts. On 21 May 1998, we recorded 60 blast events during another data session at cluster 83. This time the attending adult appeared to flush in response to the 52th during that data session, returning to the nest after 4.42 minutes, shortly before the last noise event occurred (Figure 7). This blast event was one of the louder blasts of the day, but not the loudest (90.9 dBA).

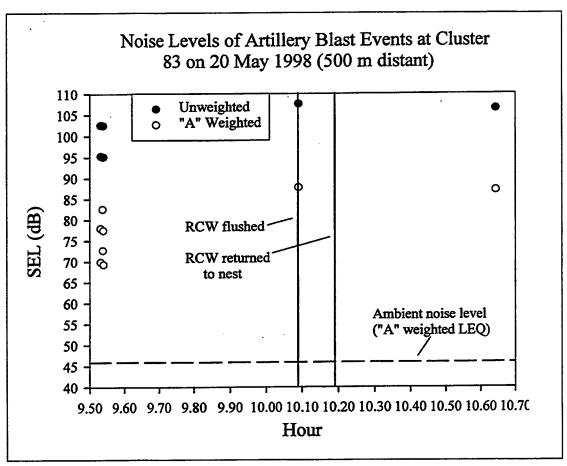


Figure 6. Description of RCW flush response to artillery blast events (cluster 83, 20 May 1998).

The 3rd flush event occurred during an experimental blank fire test at cluster 142. An RCW adult appeared to flush from the nest 2 seconds after experimental M-16 blank firing began, with an RCW returning to the nest 10 seconds after firing ended (Figure 8; total elapsed time off the nest: 5.06 minutes). Only one of four experimental blank fire tests elicited a flush response. M-16 blank fire

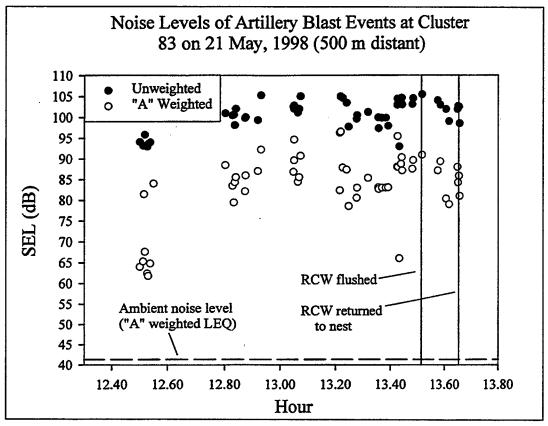


Figure 7. Description of RCW flush response to artillery blast events (cluster 83, 21 May 1998).

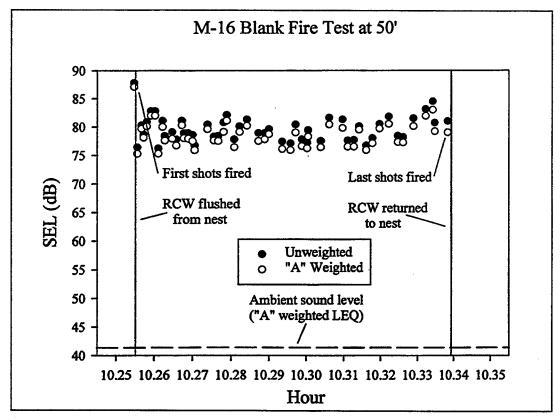


Figure 8. Description of RCW flush response to small arms blank fire (cluster 142, 3 June 1998).

testing will be expanded during the 1999 field season to include a larger sample size to develop a distance and noise response threshold for RCWs.

Distance and Noise Level Thresholds for Response

Large Caliber Live Fire

The 1998 field season data show that RCWs did not flush when large caliber guns were fired at distances more than 1800 m from nest sites (accounting for 88 percent of all large caliber blasts recorded) and SEL noise levels were lower than 87 dBA (105 dB, unweighted; Appendix C, Table C1). We only monitored RCW response to blast noise at a distance of less than 1800 m at one active nest site (about 500 m, cluster 83, about 12 percent of all blasts events recorded). We did not locate any active nests between 500 m and 1800 m of blast sites, therefore, we could not test for response within that range.

Small Caliber Live Fire

RCWs did not flush when small arms live fire was more than 1000 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were lower than 63 dBA (76 dB, unweighted; Appendix C, Table C2). We did not locate any active RCW nest sites within 800 m of any small arms ranges to which we had access for testing purposes.

Helicopters

RCWs did not flush when military helicopters were more than 60 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were lower than 85 dBA (102 dB, unweighted; Appendix C, Table C3). Due to the low probability of encountering helicopters, we were unable to test for RCW response at distances less than 60 m.

Military Vehicles

RCWs did not flush when military vehicle traffic was more than 60 m from nests and SEL noise levels were lower than 92 dBA (106 dB, unweighted; Appendix C, Table C4).

Artillery Simulators

RCWs did not flush when artillery simulators were more than 1600 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were lower than 72 dBA (82 dB, unweighted; Appen-

dix C, Table C5). We did not encounter any artillery simulators less than 1600 m from active RCW nest sites.

MLRS

RCWs did not flush when rockets were launched more than 2400 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were lower than 59 dBA (82 dB, unweighted; Appendix C, Table C6).

Fixed-wing Aircraft

RCWs did not flush when airplanes were more than 1000 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were lower than 87 dBA (94 dB, unweighted; Appendix C, Table C7).

Blank Fire Testing

We did not vary stimulus distance during blank fire testing and therefore were not able to develop a preliminary distance or sound threshold (Appendix C, Table C8).

5 Discussion

Nesting Success

The preliminary data, based on the military training intensity and noise levels recorded during this year of study, suggest that measured levels of military training noise did not affect RCW nesting success or productivity. It is of course possible that under more intensive circumstances, for example increased training intensity and noise levels, that RCW nesting success might be reduced. Small sample size and low sample power restrict our ability to make any strong conclusions based on this year's data. Through further investigation over the next 2 years we will be able to make more definitive conclusions regarding RCW fitness as a function of training noise.

Flush Response

Red-cockaded Woodpeckers flushed infrequently in response to military training noise during the 1998 nesting season. Most of the passive noise events that we recorded were distant and had relatively low noise levels. It is possible that RCWs have shifted their location on the landscape to lessen the effect of military training noise. This could explain why there seem to be few active nest sites in close proximity to heavily used large caliber live fire ranges.

Woodpeckers quickly returned to their nests after being flushed. Recovery times by RCWs were comparable with times reported for bird species in other noise disturbance studies (Awbrey and Bowles 1990, Holthuijzen et al. 1990). The amount of time that an attending adult is away from the nest has important consequences when we consider the role that nest predation and nest competition has on this species. There are a number of species that are capable of usurping nesting cavities from the RCW. Both red-bellied woodpeckers (Melanerpes carolinus) and red-headed woodpeckers (Melanerpes erythrocephalus) have been shown to remove and eat eggs, usually in the process of usurping the cavity from the RCW. Southern flying squirrels (Glaucomys volans) have also been documented to eat eggs or young when competing with RCWs for nest cavities (Jackson 1994).

Distance and Sound Thresholds

An examination of the data presented in Appendices C and E reveals a wide range of received noise levels at a given distance. One reason is that different types of noise sources of course have different acoustic emissive power. For a given noise source, the most important reason is differences in propagation conditions, a result of differences in atmospheric wind and temperature structure. It is well known that, at distances of several kilometers, received noise level can vary by as much as 20 dB above and below the mean due to changes in meteorological conditions (Embleton 1982; Li, White, and Franke 1994; Larsson and Israelsson 1991; Pater 1981; Piercy, Embleton, and Sutherland 1977; White and Gilbert 1989; White, Shaffer, and Raspet 1993). Differences in received noise level can also be due to orientation of the weapon relative to the receiver. Many weapons exhibit substantial directivity, some as much as 15 dB louder downrange (Pater 1981; Pater et al. (DRAFT); Schomer, Goff, and Little 1976 [Vol I and II]; Schomer, Little, and Hunt 1979; Schomer et al. 1981; Schomer 1982; Schomer 1984; Schomer and Goebel 1985; Schomer 1986a, 1986b; Walther 1972).

6 Plans and Conclusions

Plans

The results of the first year of the project have shown that the basic technical approach is appropriate and effective. The primary need is for more data. We plan to increase the number of personnel engaged in gathering field data during the 1999 nesting season. We will in particular obtain more data for small arms blanks and for helicopters, and possibly do experimental manipulations using artillery simulators. We will search for reproductively active clusters that are located in areas that will fill in the blanks in the data in terms of stimulus distance and noise level.

The matter of cavity resonance effect on the noise level perceived by the RCWs will be investigated. We cannot measure noise levels in the cavity of an endangered species during the nesting season. Thus we will need to develop an algorithm for extrapolating from noise levels measured at the base of the tree.

The investigation of woodpecker hearing is beginning to return useful results; the current effort will be continued. An expanded effort may be appropriate.

The use of cameras for untended monitoring of activity has proven to be useful. The camera systems will be improved and will be selectively used, since viewing of the tapes, even at a substantial time compression, is extremely time consuming.

One aspect of the technical approach that has not yet been executed is to use available noise models and training activity data to calculate noise dose for each cluster, and to examine these data for correlation with nesting success data. Fort Stewart installed the updated version of the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS) early in 1998, which includes detailed data regarding training activity. These data will be used in 1999 to examine said correlation.

Conclusions

During the first year of this study of the impacts of training noise on the RCW, we observed and documented training noise events and the resulting RCW responses under realistic conditions. We measured both proximate response behavior and nesting success. We also observed RCW behavior and nesting success at clusters where noise stimuli were absent or minimal (near or below ambient sound levels), to provide an undisturbed behavior baseline against which to judge response and impact. Very few candidate proximate responses to noise occurred. No significant difference in nesting success was found between disturbed and relatively undisturbed nest sites. The first year data are limited in number and statistical power and are not sufficient to make strong conclusions or to establish reliable noise dose-response relations or thresholds. The results are however sufficient to confirm that the project technical approach is appropriate and needs only minor revision, and that the project objectives will be achieved.

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APPENDIX A: Significant Legal Requirements

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires federal agencies to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Agencies are further required to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of these species. These requirements fall under provisions of Section 7 of the Act, which also requires agencies to conduct biological assessments to evaluate the impacts of their activities on listed species. This assessment serves as the primary basis for coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which, in turn, issues a biological opinion and specific endangered species management recommendations. Implementation of these recommendations can place constraints on execution of the military mission. To avoid possible penalties resulting from findings of "take" due to harassment or harm resulting from exposure to military-related noise, a capability is needed to evaluate and monitor the impact of noise on both behavior and breeding success of affected species. Under the ESA it is the responsibility of the land owner, not of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to evaluate effects of land use activities on threatened and endangered species.

The ESA prohibits take of endangered species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct. Within the definition of take, the term "harm" has been subject to significant judicial scrutiny. "Harm" is clearly an act that actually kills or injures wildlife, but it may also include actions that significantly impair essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to assess the impact of planned activities on the environment and to make the assessment available to the general public. The decisionmaking procedures are documented by either an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Noise and threatened and endangered species are often important issues in these documents, particularly as reviewers place a stronger emphasis on cumulative effects of activities.

APPENDIX B: Woodpecker Audiogram Contract Report

Introduction

As a means of estimating the hearing ability of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW, Picoides borealis), we have begun testing the hearing of a closely-related surrogate species, the downy woodpecker (P. pubescens). As the closest relative of the RCW, downy woodpeckers serve as an excellent example for a first approach to investigating hearing in RCWs. We will also be testing another close relative, the hairy woodpecker (P. villosus) as we are able to capture them during the course of the next several months. As an additional comparison and control with the woodpeckers, we have been testing budgerigars (Melopsittacus undulatus), another small, nonpasserine bird. Budgerigars are a readily available laboratory study species, and the hearing abilities of budgerigars are well known. Our goal is to provide a generalized audiogram for small woodpeckers that would include the hearing ability of the RCW.

Methods

Thus far we have captured two individual downy woodpeckers (a male and a female), and we have obtained usable data from one of these birds (the female). Results reported below indicate our best estimate of woodpecker hearing abilities based on data obtained from this individual, and will be supplemented as we continue capturing and testing birds. Downy woodpeckers are obtained locally using baited feeders and mist nets (all appropriate permits and animal-use protocols have been obtained and adhered to). This procedure allows woodpeckers to be captured and secured with minimal stress and injury. Budgerigars may be either store-bought pet varieties, or members of a breeding flock captured and imported from their native Australia. Hearing abilities for domestic and wild type budgerigars are similar. Budgerigars have been tested repeatedly in our procedures over the course of this year.

An audiogram may be determined in several ways. The most accurate technique is known as a "behavioral audiogram" and involves training an individual to per-

form specific behaviors in response to auditory stimuli. This technique requires considerable time and effort to allow animals to adjust to captivity and learn the appropriate behaviors (usually as a conditioned response to food reward), and is therefore impractical as a rapid, first assessment of hearing ability in captive wild woodpeckers. However, over an appropriate time course and with sufficient habituation to a captive situation, this technique may prove to be feasible in small woodpeckers. Another method for estimating hearing abilities involves measurement of electrical activity in the auditory nerve. This technique requires surgical access to peripheral hearing structures, and while possible in a surrogate species, is not likely to be useful for application to RCWs. A third method for obtaining an audiogram involves the measurement of "evoked potentials" on the surface of the skull. This is a non-invasive technique, and may ultimately be useful for testing RCWs themselves. Evoked potentials occur as a consequence of underlying neural activity resulting from auditory stimuli. Specifically, the short-term "auditory brainstem response" (ABR) is an evoked response that has proved useful in obtaining hearing threshold data in small birds. While less accurate than behavioral methods, evoked potential techniques such as the ABR enable hearing abilities to be tested relatively quickly. It is therefore our method of choice for obtaining initial hearing threshold data for small woodpeckers.

Measuring ABR in Small Birds

To obtain ABR recordings in small birds, birds are first anesthetized lightly using a mixture of ketamine and diazepam. Once sedated, a bird is secured to a foam pad and Grass pin electrodes are placed under the surface of the skin on the scalp. The active electrode is placed at the vertex of the skull and the reference electrode is placed in the skin just dorsal and posterior to the ear that will receive the auditory stimuli. A ground electrode is placed under the skin on the opposite side of the head from the reference electrode. Stimuli are clicks and tone bursts, delivered either in the free field from one side of the bird or via a Pilot funnel attached to the speaker and placed next to the external opening of the bird's ear. Results and calibrations are similar for these two methods, and results obtained using the Pilot funnel delivery method are reported here.

We use 5 ms alternating phase tone bursts with 2 ms cosine-ramped rise/fall times delivered at a rate of 20 per second. Responses are collected for 20 ms following each tone burst. Birds are tested at the following frequencies: 300 Hz, 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 1500 Hz, 2000 Hz, 2860 Hz, 4000 Hz, 5700 Hz, and 8000 Hz. Click stimuli are 0.1 ms onset/offset pulses (also alternating in phase) delivered in the same way at a rate of 5 per second. Sound generation and waveform av-

eraging are controlled with Tucker-Davis Technologies hardware modules and software running on a Pentium 133 microcomputer. Tones and clicks are calibrated before and after each recording session using a Larson-Davis System 824 sound level meter. Stimuli are recorded and examined using the sound level meter and the SIGNAL sound analysis software package.

Estimating thresholds

Thresholds are estimated using peak-to-peak waveform amplitude of the ABR, as it varies with stimulus intensity. A regression line is fitted to this amplitude versus intensity function and the intensity intercept of the regression line used as an estimate of relative auditory threshold. Because such thresholds for tone bursts differ by an absolute value of roughly 25 dB from auditory thresholds determined behaviorally, we adjusted the auditory thresholds using the click stimulus as a measure of "best response" (since click stimuli produce a more robust response in the ABR). An example ABR response to a click stimulus across different intensity levels is given in Figure B1. In this figure, each tracing represents 20 ms following the onset of the click. We subsequently adjusted the tone stimulus thresholds by an amount equivalent to the difference between the click threshold and the absolute value of the best frequency tone burst threshold (and adjusted all other tone stimulus thresholds accordingly).

Results

Using the method described above, Figure B2 shows an estimate of best auditory threshold in the woodpecker based on the click ABR. The regression indicates a best sensitivity of 24.4 dB, approximately 20 dB higher than that for budgerigars.

Adjusting the absolute values of tone stimulus thresholds in the manner described above produces an audiogram for the woodpecker from which we were able to obtain tone and click threshold data. This preliminary audiogram is shown in Figure B3. Bearing in mind that results reported here are an estimation from one bird, it appears that the shape of the woodpecker audiogram is roughly comparable to that of the budgerigar and those of small passerine birds in general. Woodpeckers may be somewhat less sensitive in absolute terms (a higher threshold at best frequency), and appear to have somewhat greater sensitivity at relatively lower frequencies compared to the budgerigar (frequency of best sensitivity is lower). Neither budgerigars nor woodpeckers exhibit much sensitivity at the lowest tested frequency of 300 Hz. Both species showed no

sensitivity at all to 8000 Hz tones using the ABR technique. Behavioral thresholds for budgerigars are typically at least 50 to 60 dB higher at this frequency than at their best frequency (approximately 2860 Hz), possibly accounting for the lack of response, with the generally less sensitive ABR method of estimating hearing thresholds.

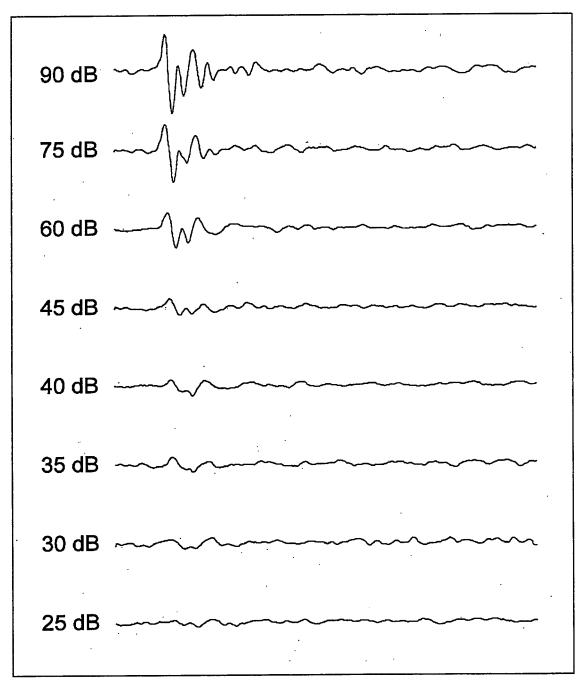


Figure B1. Example ABR response.

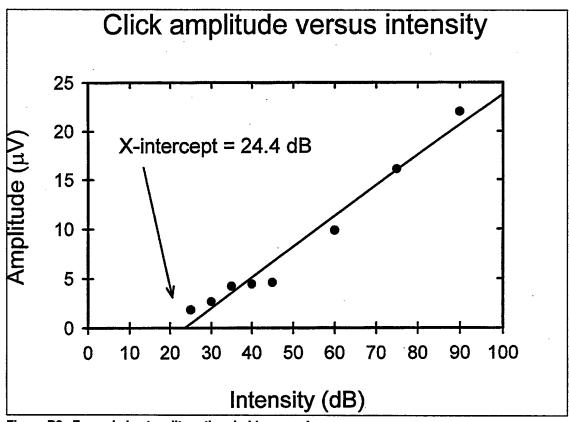


Figure B2. Example best auditory threshold regression.

What might account for the higher threshold at best frequency for this downy woodpecker when compared with budgerigars? One potential explanation derives from the technique of measuring evoked potentials at the surface of the skull. The skull is generally much thicker in woodpeckers than in budgerigars. An increased skull thickness is likely to be a protective adaptation for drumming and other percussive behaviors in woodpeckers. It remains to be determined whether such adaptations also include a reduction in auditory sensitivity compared with other small birds, or skull thickness (or perhaps an active hearing protective mechanism in the woodpecker auditory system) prevent us from measuring true tone thresholds using the ABR technique. We have planned additional tests, involving invasive recordings beneath the skull with a bird or two, and experiments involving deeper anesthetics in an attempt to illuminate this issue. Another potential confounding effect at low frequencies (500 to 1000 Hz), is the presence of an artifact that partially obscures the ABR waveform. At present, we have eliminated potential noise sources, and believe that this constitutes a frequency-following response in the bird. While this waveform artifact does not preclude the determination of thresholds from low frequency waveforms, it may result in greater variation from measurements taken at those frequencies. Further modifications are planned to address this issue as well. As we obtain more birds and continue testing, we can provide more confident assessments of the actual thresholds involved for small woodpeckers and their relationship to thresholds already determined for other species of small birds.

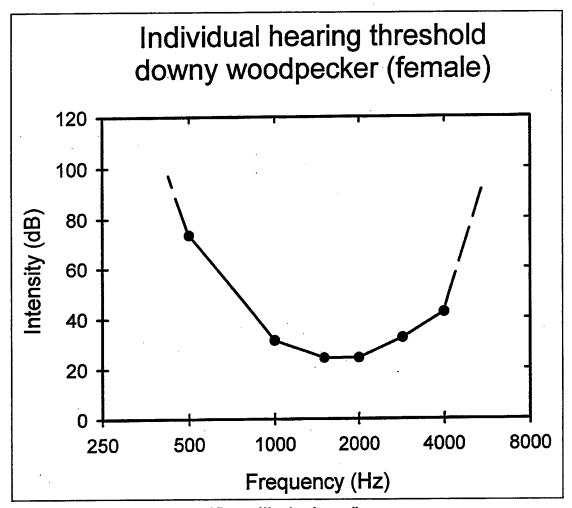


Figure B3. Preliminary estimate of Downy Woodpecker audiogram.

Appendix C: Summary Data Tables

Table C1. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance, and noise level of large caliber live fire on Fort Stewart, GA, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels unweighted	, SEL (dB) "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
500	83	73	2	2	97.7 - 107.6	77.5 - 95.4	41.7 - 54.1
1800-2000	62, 48	6	3	None	90.1 - 97.4	52.1 - 77.3	37.9 - 46.0
3000-3600	83, 172, 184	19	- 3	None	83.6 - 95.8	47.7 - 67.6	28.6 - 43.3
3900-4000	84, 177	35	3	None	62.8 - 85.4	38.2 - 66.3	31.8 - 32.8
4500-5300	9, 48, 55, 159	75	4	None	60.2 - 85.5	48.0 - 71.4	40.1 - 42.2
5800-6000	41, 47	30	2	None	58.9 - 72.0	42.1 - 54.0	35.1 - 49.4
7200-7500	62, 67, 76, 218	83	4	None	61.0 - 78.6	36.2 - 48.8	33.8 - 46.4
9000-9500	36, 48, 62, 67, 75, 84, 179, 187, 203	116	10	None	75.1 - 83.6	44.4 - 58.2	36.6 - 53.5
10300-10600	48, 75, 76, 159, 172, 184, 187, 218	122	9	None	67.1 - 76.6	37.4 - 43.0	33.1 - 43.3
11000-12500	9, 37, 142, 152, 159, 183, 187, 216	58	9	None	58.0 - 69.3	36.1 - 54.5	33.9 - 46.2
Totals	25	617	48	2			

Table C2. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance, and noise level of small caliber live fire on Fort Stewart, GA, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flush Responses	Noise Levels, SEL (dB) unweighted "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
800-1000	51	91	1	None	67.1-67.5 59.2 - 59.9	37.7
1200-1400	9, 23	52	1	None	57.2 - 57.6 47.6 - 50.9	39.4
2000-2600	26, 61	97	2	None	49.5 - 57.7 31.5 - 41.6	32.3 - 34.0
2800-4000	26, 86, 133	17	4	None	52.7 - 60.6 34.4 - 43.8	32.3
5600-5800	2	5	1	None	75.1 - 75.9 60.4 - 63.4	41.6
8000-10000	48, 61, 76, 172, 177, 187, 194	69	7	None	Noise levels at these distances were difficult to distinguish from ambient levels	32.8 - 46.2
10001-12000	48, 67, 142	13	2	None	Same as above	30.7 - 41.8
Totals	12	344	18	None		

Table C3. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance, and noise level of helicopter flyovers on Fort Stewart, GA, 1998. Stimulus distance represents the closest estimated approach distance by a helicopter.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels unweighted	, SEL (dB) "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
40-60	83	1	1	None	106.3	91.9	41.7
100-200	62, 83, 203	3	3	None	98.2 - 104.1	87.7 - 93.8	41.7 - 46.0
250-300	48, 83	3	3	None	96.3 - 97.6	80.9 - 87.0	41.7 - 41.8
500	26, 142	2	2	None	72.5 - 78.0	55.8 - 56.6	34.0 - 37.1
Totals	6	9	9	None			<u> </u>

Table C4. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance, and noise level of military vehicles on Fort Stewart, GA, 1998. Stimulus distance represents the closest estimated approach distance by military vehicles.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels unweighted	, SEL (dB) "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
15-60	47, 83, 179, 203, 216	8	6	None	83.1 - 106.6	65.9 - 95.0	35.1 - 45.5
150-250	47, 48, 62, 75, 127, 136, 172, 183, 216	32	9	None	98.2 - 104.1	87.7 - 93.8	41.7 - 46.0
400-500	51, 172, 183, 218	6	4	None	96.3 - 97.6	80.9 - 87.0	41.7 - 41.8
Totals	14	46	19	None			<u> </u>

Table C5. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance, and noise level of artillery simulators on Fort Stewart, GA, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels unweighted	s, SEL (dB) "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
1600-1800	172	3	1	None	74.4 - 82.2	57.1 - 72.2	36.4
2800-3000	86	2	1	None	63.9 - 64.1	56.4 -56.6	37.7
3800-4000	133	1	1	None	63.3	41.7	41.3
6000-6200	172	2	1	None	58.8 - 58.9	38.6 - 40.4	35.4
Totals	3	8	4	None			

Table C6. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance, and noise level of MLRS on Fort Stewart, GA, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels unweighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB)"A" weighted	
2000-2400	203	2	1	None	80.5 - 82.0	58.1 - 59.0	47.2
5300-5700	75	3	1	None	58.4 - 80.2	47.6 - 54.1	45.5
Totals	2	5	2	None			

Table C7. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance, and noise level of fixed-wing aircraft on Fort Stewart, GA, 1998. Stimulus distance represents the closest estimated approach distance by airplanes.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels unweighted	, SEL (dB) "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted	
501-1000	47, 51, 62, 83, 127, 136, 159, 174, 218	12	13	None	78.9 - 93.4	67.4 - 82.8	34.4 - 47.6	
Totals	9	12	13	None				

Table C8. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance, and noise level of small arms blank fire on Fort Stewart, GA, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels unweighted	, SEL (dB) "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
15.2	36, 37, 76, 142	243	4	1	78.9 - 93.4	67.4 - 82.8	34.4 - 47.6
Totals	4	243	4	1			

Appendix D: Source Spectra Examples

Large Caliber Muzzle Blast

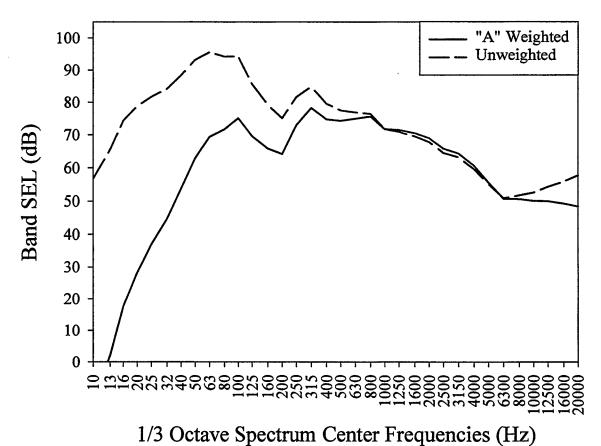


Figure D1. SEL weighting comparison for large caliber live fire at cluster 83 on 21 May 1998 (500 m).

Small Arms Live Fire

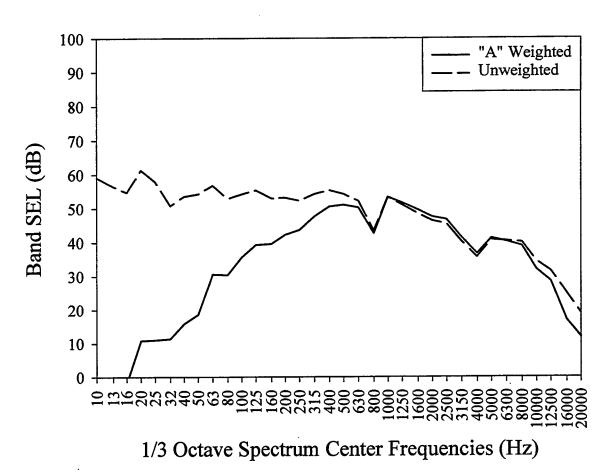


Figure D2. SEL weighting comparison for small arms live fire at cluster 51 on 5 May 1998 (M-16; 900 m).

Helicopters

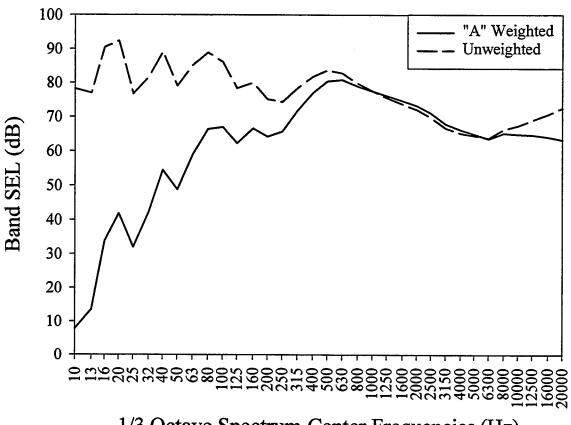


Figure D3. SEL weighting comparison for helicopters at cluster 83 on 21 May 1998 (40 m).

Military Convoy

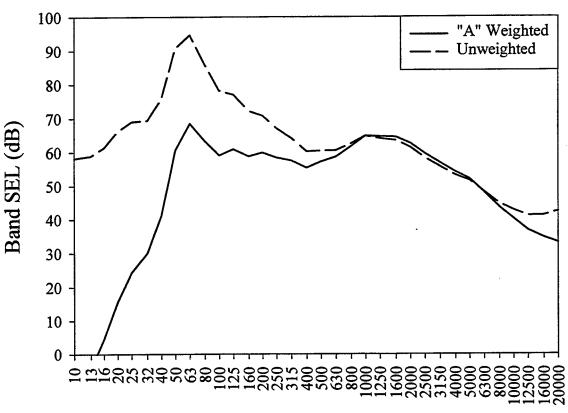


Figure D4. SEL weighting comparison for vehicle noise at cluster 47 on 5 May 1998 (60 m).

Fixed-wing Aircraft

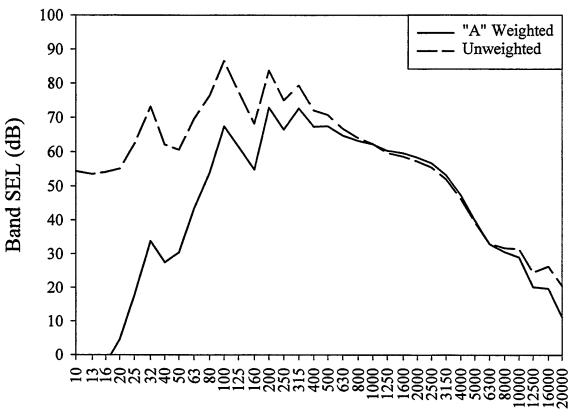


Figure D5. SEL weighting comparison for fixed-wing aircraft at cluster 51 on 15 May 1998 (600 m).

Artillery Simulators

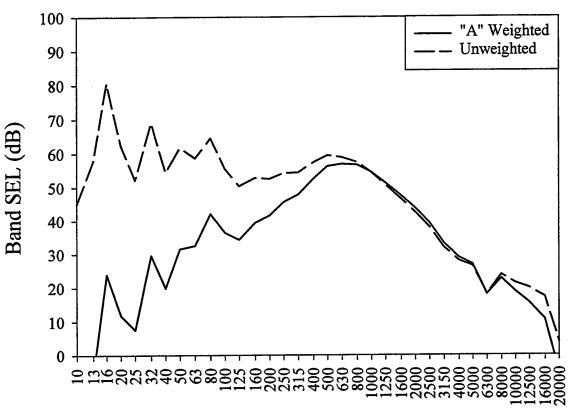


Figure D6. SEL weighting comparison for artillery simulators at cluster 172 on 21 May 1998 (1600 m).

Ambient Noise Level

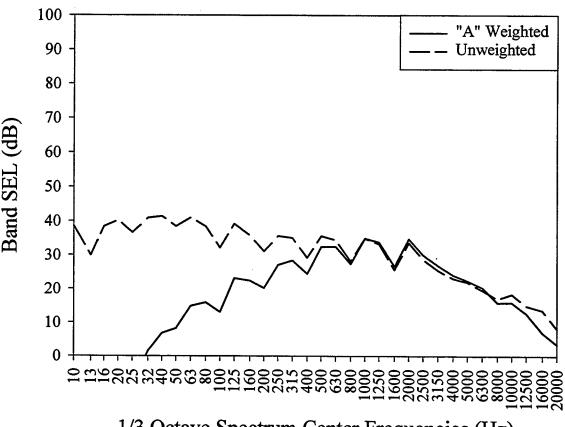


Figure D7. SEL weighting comparison for ambient noise levels at cluster 55 on 21 April 1998.

Blank Fire M-16 Test

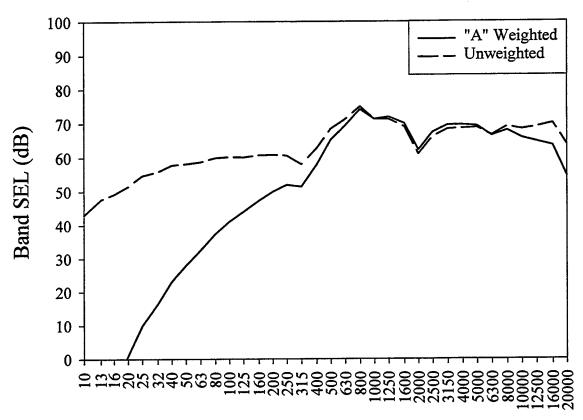


Figure D8. SEL weighting comparison for M-16 blank fire testing at cluster 142 on 3 June 1998 (15.2m).

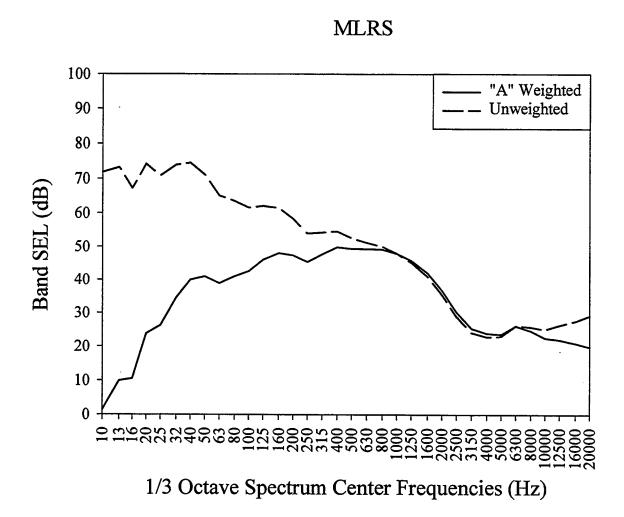


Figure D9. SEL weighting comparison for MLRS fire from cluster 203 on 20 May 1998 (2200 m).

Appendix E: Detailed Noise Event and RCW Response Data

Table E1. Summary data for large caliber blast noise on Fort Stewart, GA.

					-	0 = no visib	le response		T	Ι	<u> </u>	
							eavity mouth			1		
						2 = flush fro	•					
Date	Cluster	Nesting	Event	Event	Azimuth	RCW	CW Recovery Remarks Mic SE				SEL (dB) at mic	
		Phase	Туре	Dist.	re.	Response	time (min)		Pos.			
		& Day		(m)	DOF					Flat	Α	
19-Jun-98	9	N-20	Explosion	5300	55	0			Base	81.8	48.0	
19-Jun-98	9	N-20	Explosion	5300	55	0			Base	85.5	48.8	
26-May-98	36	I-5	Tank blast	9500	30	0			Base	82.6	57.4	
26-May-98	36	I-5	Tank blast	9500	30	0			Base	83.6	58.1	
08-Jun-98	37	N-3	Tank blast	11200	60	0			Base	58.0	36.8	
08-Jun-98	37	N-3	Tank blast	11200	60	0			Base	69.3	39.9	
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	58.9	49.4	
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	61.9	50.5	
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	67.6	53.1	
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	69.1	52.0	
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	71.0	52.7	
14-May-98	47	N-13	Tank blast	5800	90	0			Base	70.0	54.0	
14-May-98	47	N-13	Tank blast	5800	90	0			Base	72.0	42.1	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	87.4	66.8	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	91.1	70.7	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	95.1	74.6	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	93.8	69.6	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	97.4	75.6	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	96.6	74.5	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	96.2	77.3	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	92.8	72.4	
27-Apr-98	48	1-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	94.6	74.2	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	93.2	74.0	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	90.1	69.5	
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0 .			Base	93.9	74.4	
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	5000	90	0			Base	86.1	71.3	
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	5000	90	0			Base	87.7	71.4	
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	7900	50	0			Base	90.3	70.0	
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	7900	50	0			Base	89.8	70.3	
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	5000	25	0			Base	88.9	70.4	
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	5000	50	0			Base	85.8	66.3	
19-May-98	48	N-13	Tank blast	3600	50	0			Base	85.8	67.3	
19-May-98	48	N-13	Tank blast/ explosion	3600	50	0			Base	77.0	58.2	
19-May-98	48	N-13	Tank blast	3600	50	0			Base	75.1	57.7	
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast	4900	35	0			Base	78.8	52.0	

21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast/ explosion	4900	35	0		Base	73.6	50.9
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast	4900	35	0		Base	60.2	48.3
21-Apr-98	55	N -1	Tank blast/ explosion	4900	35	0		Base	75.2	52.8
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast	4900	35	0		Base	60.7	52.9
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast/ explosion	4900	35	0		Base	76.9	52.9
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast	4900	35	0		Base	67.9	53.3
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast/ explosion	4900	35	0		Base	80.0	52.8
27-Apr-98	62	I-2	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	90.1	60.8
27-Apr-98	62	I-2	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	90.1	60.7
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	76.0	46.3
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	78.6	37.8
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	78.5	37.6
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	77.4	42.5
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	77.9	39.3
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	74.8	40.0
21-May-98	62	N-10	Artillery blast	4500	90	0		Base	83.6	63.8
21-May-98	62	N-10	Artillery blast	1800	40	0		Base	95.5	54.1
21-May-98	62	N-10	Artillery blast	4500	90	0		Base	83.4	62.9
21-May-98	62	N-10	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	91.7	52.1
28-Apr-98	67	1-5	25 mm	11500	50	0		Base	52.5	33.0
28-Apr-98	67	I-5	25 mm	11500	50	0		Base	57.7	34.0
28-Apr-98	67	I-5	25 mm	11500	50	0		Base	57.4	39.0
09-Jun-98	67	N-5	Tank blast	9500	50	0		Base	77.5	44.4
09-Jun-98	67	N-5	Tank blast	9500	50	0		Base	76.0	47.9
09-Jun-98	67	N-5	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	78.3	48.8
20-May-98	75	N-12	Impact noise	13000		0		Base	81.1	50.5
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	69.4	38.1
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	75.2	37.7
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	76.9	42.5
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	74.6	40.8
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	76.7	41.4
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	75.5	41.2
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	76.8	47.3
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	76.9	45.0
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500		0		Base	77.7	45.6
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Tank blast	10300	40	0		Base	76.4	
20-May-98	83	l-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.6	
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0	<u> </u>	Base	95.3	69.9
20-May-98	83	1-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0	<u></u>	Base	102.5	
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	95.1	72.7
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.5	77.5

20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0	T		Base	95.1	69.3
20-May-98	83	1-2	Artillery blast	500	60	2	6.25	returns	Base	107.6	87.7
							<u> </u>	10:11:55		-	
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0	<u> </u>		Base	106.4	87.0
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	_		Base	103.6	
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	<u> </u>		Base	104.6	90.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	2	4.42		Base	105.4	90.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	102.9	88.0
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	ļ		Base	105.0	90.7
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	102.8	94.6
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0			Base	94.1	64.0
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	100.4	81.4
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0			Base	93.2	65.3
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0			Base	95.8	67.6
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0			Base	92.9	62.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0			Base	93.6	61.8
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0			Base	94.0	64.8
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	100.1	84.0
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	100.9	88.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	<u> </u>		Base	100.4	83.4
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	100.6	79.4
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	ļ		Base	98.1	84.3
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	102.0	85.5
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	99.8	82.1
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	100.0	85.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	99.3	87.0
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	105.2	92.2
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	102.5	86.8
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	<u> </u>		Base	102.0	89.6
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	102.8	94.6
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	101.1	84.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	102.0	85.5
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	96.2	82.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	104.9	86.5
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	<u> </u>		Base	104.6	87.8
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	103.4	87.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	97.7	78.5
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	99.6	80.5
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	100.4	82.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	101.2	85.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	99.9	83.0
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	97.3	82.6
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	99.8	82.9
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	99.8	82.9
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	97.9	83.0

			,								
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0				100.0	84.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	00		Ba		104.4	95.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Ba	se	103.3	87.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery	500	60	0	r	Ba	ase	92.9	66.0
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery	500	60	0		Ba	ise	103.0	87 <i>.</i> 1
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artillery	500	60	0		Ва	ise	103.1	87.5
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery	500	60	0		Ва	ase	104.5	89.6
25-May-98	83	I-7	Tank blast	11800	45	0		Ba	ase	74.0	46.7
25-May-98	83	I-7	Explosion	7500	0	0		Ba	ase	74.5	38.8
25-May-98	83	I-7	Tank blast	11800	45	0		Ba	ase	74.2	40.3
25-May-98	83	1-7	Explosion	7500		0		Ba	ase	64.7	43.7
21-May-98	84	N-19	Blast			0		Ba	ase	71.8	56.2
21-May-98	84	N-19	Blast			0		Ba	ase	73.5	54.9
28-Apr-98	142	I-6	25 mm fire	12700	55	0		Ba	ase	61.1	40.7
28-Apr-98	142	1-6	25 mm fire	12700	55	0		Ba	ase	58.4	40.6
28-Apr-98	142	I-6	25 mm fire	12700	55	0		Ba	ase	58.1	41.6
28-Apr-98	142	I-6	25 mm	12700	55	0		Ba	ase	64.2	37.2
28-Apr-98	142	I-6	25 mm	12700	55	0			ase	64.0	39.2
28-Apr-98	142	1-6	25 mm	12700	55	0		Ba	ase	57.5	36.7
28-Apr-98	142	I-6	25 mm	12700	55	0		Ba	ase	58.0	36.1
22-May-98	152	N-10	Artillery Impact noise	12900		0		Ba	ase .	60.9	40.5
20-Apr-98	169	No-nest	Artillery blast	4100		Non-nesting		Ba	ase	88.3	52.0
20-Арг-98	169	No-nest	Artillery blast	4100		Non-nesting		Ca	avity	87.0	62.7
20-Apr-98	169	No-nest	Artillery blast	4100		Non-nesting		Ca	avity	88.0	67.2
20-Apr-98	169	No-nest	Artillery blast	4100		Non-nesting			ase	89.4	58.5
23-Apr-98	172	I-6	Tank blast	10400		0			ase	68.5	53.2
23-Apr-98	172	I-6	Tank blast	10400		0			ase	74.0	53.4
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800		0			ase	83.7	66.3
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800		0			ase	83.6	61.1
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800		0			ase	83.7	65.9
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800		0			ase	83.7	66.2
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery Impact noise	12000		0		Ва	ase	73.2	37.3
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery Impact noise	10500		0		Ba	ase	76.6	37.4
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Ba	ase	80.1	47.3
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	3600	45	0		Ba	ase	77.0	47.7
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	7200	100	0		Ba	ase	73.9	41.8
14-Jul-98	172	Post- fledging	25 mm	10300	120	Post-F	ledgling	C	avity	82.5	74.4
14-Jul-98	172	Post- fledging	25 mm	10300	120	Post-F	ledgling	В	ase	79.2	73.3
20-May-98	177	I-8	Tank blast/ explosion	4000	150	0		В	ase	72.5	38.2
20-May-98	177	I-8	Tank blast/	4000	150	0		В	ase	80.9	48.8

			explosion			<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
27-May-98	177	ı	Tank blast	4000	150	0		Base	62.8	45.5
27-May-98	177	ı	Tank blast	4000	150	0		Base	84.1	53.3
27-May-98	177	ı	Tank blast	4000	150	0		Base	85.4	66.3
17-May-98	179	N-25	Tank blast/ explosion	9000	45	0		Base	82.3	47.1
26-May-98	179	N-25	Tank blast	9000	45	0		Base	86.8	43.7
26-May-98	179	N-25	Tank blast	9000	45	0		Base	86.5	47.1
26-May-98	179	N-25	Tank blast	9000	45	0		Base	87.3	48.6
21-May-98	183	N	Tank blast	11300	80	0		Base	83.0	66.5
21-May-98	183	N	Tank blast	11300	80	0		Base	63.7	54.6
04-May-98	184	N-3	Blast	5000	90	0		Base	84.4	51.6
04-May-98	184	N-3	Blast	5000	90	0		Base	86.7	52.1
04-May-98	184	N-3	Impact noise	12000		0		Base	65.8	36.8
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	Blast	4000		0		Base	79.7	45.9
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	25 mm	12000		0		Base	64.7	51.3
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	25 mm	12000		0		Base	63.7	50.3
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	25 mm	12000	·	0		Base	63.3	44.3
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	Tank	12000		0		Base	79.4	45.1
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	Tank	12000		0		Base	89.3	47.3
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank blast/ explosion	4000		Non-nesting		Base	90.6	73.7
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank blast/ explosion	4000		Non-nesting		Cavity	93.0	78.7
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank blast/ explosion	4000		Non-nesting		Cavity	92.2	77.2
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank blast/ explosion	4000		Non-nesting		Base	91.7	73.0
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank blast/ explosion	4000		Non-nesting		Base	90.6	78.3
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank blast/ explosion	4000		Non-nesting		Cavity	92.2	79.4
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank blast/ explosion	4000		Non-nesting		Cavity	91.8	79.9
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank blast	4000		Non-nesting		Base	90.1	74.5
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast			0		Base	72.7	54.0
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast			0		Base	87.9	70.1
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast			0		Base	87.0	43.8
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast			0		Base	86.6	43.8
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast			0		Base	87.8	68.7
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast/ explosion	7300	80	0		Base	70.3	36.4
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast	7300	80	0		Base	66.8	36.2
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast/ explosion	7300	80	0		Base	75.6	39.7
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast/ explosion	7300	80	0		Base	77.9	42.2

14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast	7300	80	0	Base	61.0	36.8
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast/ explosion	7300	80	0	Base	74.2	42.7
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast	7300	80	0	Base	65.6	37.4
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast/ explosion	7300	80	0	Base	72.6	40.1
21-May-98	218	N-21	Artillery Impact noise	10600		0	Base	67.1	40.6
21-May-98	218	N-21	Artillery Impact noise	10600		0	Base	71.7	43.0
14-Jul-98	Buelah	n/a	25 mm	6200		n/a	n/a	61.0	44.3
15-Jul-98	Buelah	n/a	Tank blast	8800	105	n/a	n/a	87.0	52.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	Base	104.0	87.1
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	Base	102.9	89.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	Base	101.9	80.3
21-May-98	83	1-3	Artiflery blast	500	60	0	Base	99.0	78.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	Base	101.9	87.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	Base	102.6	84.2
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	Base	102.5	85.8
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0	Base	98.5	80.9

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Fig.		2000		83	31			پ	ļ.,					ĺ		2					9				01		92	6 2	g.	22	77	92	2	2	22			Ì	
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				0 = no visible response	response				
				1 = alert to cavity mouth 2 = flush from cavity	avity mouth				
Nesting		Event Type	Event Dist.	RCW Re-	Recovery	Remarks	Mic Pos.	SEL (dB) at mic	nic
Phase & Day)ay		Œ	sponse	time (min)			Flat	∢
2-1		Helicopter	200	0	0		Base	72.5	55.8
6-1		Helicopter	300	0	0		Base	97.3	80.9
1-3		Helicopter	300	0	0		Base	96.3	83.5
N-10		Helicopter	190	0	0		Base	101.9	90.9
Pre-nesting		Helicopter	200	Pre-nesting	0		Base	97.7	82.1
Pre-nesting		Helicopter	200	Pre-nesting	0		Cavity	99.4	89.0
1-3		Helicopter	40	1	0		Base	106.3	91.9
<u>l-3</u>		Helicopter	200	0	0		Base	98.2	87.7
1-3		Helicopter	250	0	0		Base	97.6	87.0
9-1		Helicopter	200	0	0		Base	78.0	56.6
N-21		Helicopter	0	0	0		Base	78.8	59.4
n/a		Helicopter	3000	n/a	0		n/a	75.1	61.3
z		Helicopter	100	0	0		Base	104.1	93.8

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Lmax (dB) at mic Flat A 84.9 61.0 84.3 61.5 73.4 55.1 81.0 67.2 68.5 60.4 79.7 60.5 63.9 49.3 89.5 81.1 82.5 83.5 97.7 84.3 68.9 45.1 84.0 64.6 77.4 62.9

Date Cluster Nesting Event Type Event Dist.									
Cluster				0 = no visit	0 = no visible response				
Cluster				1 = alert to cavity mo 2 = flush from cavity	= alert to cavity mouth = flush from cavity				
	Nesting	Event Type	Event Dist.	RCW	Recovery	Remarks	Mic Pos.	SEL (dB) at mic	at mic
	Phase & Day		(m)	Rsponse	time (min)			Flat	A
05 May 98 47	A-A	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	95.8	74.1
05 May 98 47	4-N	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	2.96	74.9
05 May 98 47	4-N	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	83.1	62.9
05 May 98 47	N-4	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	8.06	75.4
05 May 98 47	4-N	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	81.8	74.1
05 May 98 47	4-N	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	92.2	76.0
05 May 98 47	4-N	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	76.8	59.9
	N-4	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	99.9	92.0
05 May 98 47	N-4	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	95.5	96.6
05 May 98 47	4-N	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	106.6	95.0
05 May 98 47	A-4	Convoy	90	0	0		Base	78.0	59.6
05 May 98 47	4-N	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	92.9	80.3
05 May 98 47	4-N	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	84.5	70.3
05 May 98 47	N-4	Convoy	09	0	0		Base	8.06	76.5

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Table E9

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	Mic Pos.		Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Cavity	Base	Cavity	Base	Cavity	Base	Base	Cavity	
	Remarks																			
ty mouth avity	Recovery	time (min)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1 = alert to cavity mouth 2 = flush from cavity	RCW	Response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Post-fledgling	Post-fledgling	Post-fledgling	Post-fledgling	Post-fledgling	Post-fledgling	Post-fledgling	Post-fledgling	
	Event	Dist. (m)		2800	2800	4000	0009	0009	1600	1600	1600									
	Event Type		Artillery Simulator	Artillery Simulator	Artillery Simulator															
	Nesting	Phase & Day	N-3	N-9	6-N	N-13	N-22	N-22	N-24	N-24	N-24	Post-fledging	Post-fledging	Post-fledging	Post-fledging	Post-fledging	Post-fledging	Post-fledging	Post-fledging	
	Cluster		37	86	98	133	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	
	Date		08 Jun 98	14 May 98	14 May 98	14 May 98	19 May 98	19 May 98	21 May 98	21 May 98	21 May 98	14 Jul 98	14 Jul 98	14 Jul 98	14 Jul 98	14 Jul 98	14 Jul 98	14 Jul 98	14 Jul 98	

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200	8	Event	Event	울	æ) ESP	Band SEL (dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies (30cm	e Spec	HEMIC	Yenter F	uanba	(A) Sep																							ž
		Type	뚌	æ	2	ಛ	9	ន	श श	2 4	8	8	8	8	₹3 -	180 22	8	250 315	5 400	8	88	88	52	\$3 ₩	1600 20	2000	330	3150 4	500	5000	8000	8000 100	1000 12500	00 16000	0 2000	
			Ê														İ																			뮰
8	37	Artiflery Simulator		Base	છ	얾	27	8	53 84	8 8	#	41	41	33	ਲ	30 27		27 25	24	24	ន		20 Z		15 19		16	_	14 1	4 28		23 15	<u> </u>	9	L	ଞ
34	88	Arillery Simulator	2800	Base	ន	47	25	ક્ષ	RS	3 5	47	೫	8	48	ر ھ	49 43	-	49 48		40	48	32 Y	49 47		42 48	Ė	44	3	30	83	<u>چ</u>	83	_	83		25
514	88	Artillery Simulator	88 2	Base	હ		ಜ	54	42 55	25	Н	53	21	8	88	83	4	48 49	40	51	64	39	49	49	43 46		45	<u>س</u>	88	8	R	83	_	8		ফ্র
\$	83	Artillery Simulator	400	Base	\$	&	છ	장	88	8	ଌ	€	25	47	9	40 39		35 33	31	8	83	98	ж 28	28	25 27	_	25 2	25 2	27 2	38 38	83	8	8	ន	ਲ	ន
S/19	12	Artillery Simulator	900	Base	9	8	21	53	₽ 4	8	47	47	ន	ន	8	36 38		88	83	24	24	3 2	2 28	22 X	20 24		2	17 2	24 2	22	2 9	7 18	_	=		83
8	52	Artillery Simulator	88	Base	83	₹ ,	84	8	48	8	4	8	ន	ន	47	36		22	19	8	2	14 2	21	61	6 20	_	19		15 1	17 29	9	22	_	9		83
ន្ទ	122	Artillery Simulator	<u>\$</u>	Base	ଧ	ន	83	8	33 94	& &	19	67	88	88	25	61 55		88 88	ន	ଧ	46	44	38 34		28 27		2 2	24 2	21 2	30 X	8 24	16	6	12	4	74
쭚	172	Artilery Simulator	7 03	Base	છ	88	88	9	83 83	88	Ю	ю	R	ы	29	98	_	88 88	88	88	83	83	64 61		96 B6		53 51		¥ 09	49 47	7 47	7 45	4	₽	ð	88
ន្ធ	122	Artillery Simulator	1600	Base	₹	88	<u>=</u>	88	88 83	S.	ଥ	83	88	88	8	83		zs zs	57	83	83	22	52		47 43		38	32	28 28	38	18 24	14 21		4	4	8
#	172	Anthery Simulator		Cavily	21	29	88	88	- 8	88	ន	88	ফ	F	22	82		35 43	33	88	37	88	38	9	88	3		26 2	28 28	28 21	1 23	3 25	5 13	13		88
₹	122	Artiflery Simulator		Base	83	29	88	2	الة 88	8	К	И	ន	88	8	51 47		46 43	37	88	38	31 3	35	3 20	0 32		29	12	24 2	છ	=	8 2	_	9		88
*	42	Artillery Simulator		Savij	88	8	8	23	83 123	88	47	45	8	24	24	74 65		51 44	40	37	36	37 3	36 37	7 31	1 32		33	2	83	83	8	8	<u> </u>	5	_	88
¥	122	Artiflery Simulator		Base	88	8	88	13	83 83	8	ଧ	8	ક્ક	47	₹} 7	44		83 84	41	88	37 2	27 3	34	5	12		88	12	28	83	क्ष	8	21 9	ŧ	유	88
#	172	Artillery Simulator		Say)	88	88	8	22	88 88	88	88	83	8	ន	7	22		85 8	3	S	6	9	39 40	88	88		36	24 2	29 30	0 23	3 24	23	_	72		8
#	52	Antilery Simulator		Base	88	88	8	8	88 88	88	7	88	ន	8	8	58		56 84	45	₹	9	88	37 37	7 28	8 32	3		19 2	23 28	8	83	3 2	_	82	2	88
₩	172	Artillery Simulator		Base	æ	88	8	9	88 88	9 8	2	ফ্র	88	rs.	22	57 55	Н	52 51	49	46	45	39	38 37	7 32	2 33	31		13 2	22	8	83	3	<u> </u>	9		8
7/14	172	Artilery Simulator		Canifo	88	88	88	9	25	R2	5	5	8	5	88	11 18		51	#	#	88	41 4	40 40	98	98	37	7 31	1 31	ા	123	5 28	12 9	8	4	9	88
																																		l		

Table E11. Summary data for MLRS noise on Fort Stewart, GA.

						0 = no visible response 1 = alert to cavity mouth 2 = flush from cavity	response avity mouth n cavity				
Date	Cluster	Nesting Phase & Dav	Event Type	Event Dist. (m)	Azimuth re. DOF	RCW Response	Recovery time (min)	Remarks	Mic Pos.	SEL (dB) at mic Flat	mic A
20 May 98	75	N-12	MLRS		95	0	0		Base	80.4	47.6
20 May 98	75	N-12	MLRS	2600	95	0	0		Base	80.2	54.1
20 May 98	75	N-12	MLRS	0009	95	0	0		Base	58.4	48.2
20 May 98	203	z	MLRS	2200	160	0	0		Base	82.0	59.0
20 May 98	203	z	MLRS	2200	160	0	0		Base	80.5	58.1

Table E12. Representative unweighted noise spectra for MLRS on Fort Stewart, GA.

100 125 169 20 250 315 400 500 600 1000 1250 1600 200 250 315 40 60 0 1000 1250 1600 200 250 315 40 60 60 1000 1250 1600 200 0 1000 1250 1000 1000 1250 1600 200	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ			١	1						1	1																							-
60 45 46 46 47 47 43 43 47 43 43 44<	pectrum Center Frequencies	Event Mic Band SEL (dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies	Mic Band SEL (dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies	Band SEL (dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies	Band SEL (dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies (f	d SEL (dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Canter Frequencies (f	(dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencles (f	1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies (†	ave Spectrum Center Frequencies (†	ectrum Canter Frequencies (?	n Center Frequencies (P	x Frequencies (P	nemotes ()	핮	¥																							
50 46 46 44 44 45 41 37 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 33 33 32 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 34 33 34 33 34 33 34 33 34 33 34 33 34 33 34 33 34 33 34<	Type Dist Pos 10 13 16 20 25 32 40 50 63 80	Dist Pos 10 13 16 20 25 32 40 50 63	Pos 10 13 16 20 25 32 40 50 63	to 13 t6 20 25 32 40 50 63	13 16 20 25 32 40 50 53	13 16 20 25 32 40 50 53	20 25 32 40 50 63	25 22 45 52 53 53 54 55 55	32 40 50 63	40 50 83	S S	ន		8	유																							_
50 46 46 46 44 44 43 41 37 32<	(w)	(m)	(m)										1										ļ			ŀ	ŀ	ŀ	-	ŀ	ŀ	-	-	ł	ŀ	ŀ		20
58 64 61 67 61 62 61 62<	75 MUPS 5600 Base 70 73 77 74 68 53 51 48 53 5	5600 Base 70 73 77 74 68 53 51 48 53	Base 70 73 77 74 68 53 51 48 53	70 73 77 74 68 53 51 48 53	73 77 74 68 53 51 48 53	77 74 68 53 51 48 53	74 68 53 51 48 53	68 53 51 48 53	53 51 48 53	51 48 53	88	ន	_		7 51			_		_	_	₽,		33		\neg			H	-		ᅦ	\neg	Ť	-	┪		8
33 31 38 38 38 38 34 38 55 38 45 39 45 39 45 39 45 38 45 38 48 48 46 41 38 38 48 48 48 46 41 38 39 48 38<	MLRS 5600 Base 71 75 75 75 70	5600 Base 71 71 75 75 75 59 55 54 58	Base 71 71 75 75 70 59 55 54 58	7 7 7 7 7 59 55 54 58	71 75 75 70 58 55 54 58	35 35 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	55 58 58 58 58	88 88 88	83 35 35 88	32 22 88	25 25	88	-		88	\vdash		-	_	-	સ	ß	47	63					٦	ᅥ			-	=			_	8
(2) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (3) <th>MLRS 6000 Base 42 40 44 46 45 43 52 54</th> <th>6000 Base 42 40 44 46 45 43 52 54 45</th> <td>Base 42 40 44 46 45 43 52 54 45</td> <td>45 45 45 45 52 54 45</td> <td>40 44 46 45 43 52 54 45</td> <td>40 44 46 45 43 52 54 45</td> <td>46 45 43 52 54 45</td> <td>45 52 54 45</td> <td>43 52 54 45</td> <td>25 25 54</td> <td>55 55</td> <td>£</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td>88</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>Н</td> <td>H</td> <td>Н</td> <td>ន</td> <td>83</td> <td>18</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ᅥ</td> <td>\dashv</td> <td>\dashv</td> <td>┪</td> <td>1</td>	MLRS 6000 Base 42 40 44 46 45 43 52 54	6000 Base 42 40 44 46 45 43 52 54 45	Base 42 40 44 46 45 43 52 54 45	45 45 45 45 52 54 45	40 44 46 45 43 52 54 45	40 44 46 45 43 52 54 45	46 45 43 52 54 45	45 52 54 45	43 52 54 45	25 25 54	55 55	£		9	88		-	-	Н	H	Н	ន	83	18										ᅥ	\dashv	\dashv	┪	1
61 89 86 82 82 83 83 15 150 49 48 46 45 85 33 43 30 77 83 37 83 85 77 83 82 83	MLPS 2200 Base 72 73 67 74 71 74 75 71	2200 Base 72 73 67 74 71 74 75 71	Base 72 73 67 74 71 74 75 71	72 73 67 74 71 74 75 71	73 67 74 71 74 75 71	73 67 74 71 74 75 71	74 71 74 75 71	71 74 75 71	74 75 71	72	71	-	88	777	ଥ	H	Н	Н	Н		_	ន	હ	ន			\neg	┪		\dashv	Ť	寸	1	7	+	7	\dashv	
	MHTS 2200 Base 72 75 65 66 72 69 69	200 Base 72 75 65 66 72 69 69 68 64	B388 72 78 68 68 72 69 69 64 64	72 75 65 66 72 69 69 64	75 68 68 72 69 68 68	75 68 68 72 69 68 68	88 69 64	22 68 68 64	35 88 89 89	3 8	88 88	ফ্র	<u> </u>	ဖွ	88	Г	_	-	\vdash	_	-	ટ	æ	\$		П				_		\dashv	ᅥ	\dashv	ᅥ	7	\neg	

Table E13. Summary of airplane data from Fort Stewart, GA.

					0 = no visible response	esponse			
					1 = alert to cavity mouth	ity mouth			
					2 = flush from cavity	cavity			
Date	Cluster		Event Type	Event Dist.	RCW	Recovery	Mic Pos.	SEL (dB) at mic	<u>ပ</u>
		Phase & Day		Œ	Response	time (min)		Flat	∢
15 May 98	51		Airplane	009	0	0	Base	89.9	78.5
16 Apr 98	83	Pre-nesting	C-130 Cargo Plane	200	Pre-nesting	0	Cavity	105.7	92.0
16 Apr 98	83	Pre-nesting	C-130 Cargo Plane	200	Pre-nesting	0	Base	94.7	87.6
20 Apr 98	169	No-nest	Jet	610	Non-nesting	0	Cavity	93.4	82.8
20 Apr 98	169	No-nest	Jet	610	Non-nesting	0	Base	78.9	67.4

Table E14. Representative unweighted noise spectra for airplanes on Fort Stewart, GA.

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	Sak	Overal	덣	8	\$	88	88	R
		800		ಸ	엉	ಹ	ล	
-		<u>8</u>		88	ಜ	ਲ	83	8
		12500		85	क्ष	88		
		000		ક્ષ	83	83	8	3
		8		83	33	32	83	ક્ષ
		88		88	83	용	88	
		200		88	4	47	8	83
		8		8	4	នេ	84	4
		3150		25	ফ	ន	8	22
		8		32	æ	88	સ	8
		88		25	8	22	ಹ	8
		8		83	æ	74	24	4
		82		89	К	92	ফ	25
		8		8	74	4	뚕	ន
		8		छ	81	62	88	8
l		8		29	82	80	8	ន
ı		딿		71	74	81	22	88
ı		충		72	73	8	ଌ	છ
1		38		8	71	æ	71	88
l		প্ত		22	88	88	98	02
		윉		ಹ	88	88	83	29
		乭		88	\$	88	8	છ
		₹3		æ	£ 18	æ	82	88
I	£	8		8	ಕ	æ	8	æ
l	<u>\$</u>	8		92	87	83	71	20
	Many.	ß		8	88	8	8	02
-	氧化	ଞ		59	æ	8	88	
	E C	4		ଥ	7	82	61	88
-	ped.	엃		R	К	بو	83	芨
	taves	ধ্য	ĺ	છ	ß	74	88	ន
	130ct	ଯ		æ	88	2	88	09
	Band SEL (dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies (9		ಪ	88	88	24	88
	器	ಕ	ŀ	ফ	88	R	છ	ន
-	8	2	4	ফ	R	R	8	88
	ŝ	æ		Base	Say	88	Sanity Sanity	888
	Event	超	Œ	S	8	S	910	910
	Event	84		Airplane	C-130 Cargo	C-130 Cargo	æ,	35
	Date			51	88	88	₹	额
	8			312	4/16	416	420	\$
_	_	_						

Table E15. Summary data for blank fire on Fort Stewart, GA.

·						U = no visible response 1 = alert to cavity mouth 2 = flush from cavity	response wity mouth				
Date	Cluster	Nesting	Event Type	Event	Azimuth	RCW	Recovery	Remarks	Mic Pos.	SEL (dB) at mic	ļ
		Phase & Day		Dist. (m)	re. DOF	Response	time (min)			Flat	A
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	-	0		Base	86.8	86.4
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	1	0		Base	85.9	85.7
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	1	0		Base	79.0	78.3
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	1	0		Base	79.5	79.3
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	1	0		Base	79.5	79.1
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	1	0		Base	80.4	80.3
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	1	0		Base	79.9	79.6
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	-	0		Base	79.5	79.1
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.4	79.0
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.5	79.0
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	80.5	79.7
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	81.0	80.4
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	81.7	81.1
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.2	78.6
03 .hm 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	80.1	79.6
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	78.8	78.3
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	80.0	9.62
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	78.4	77.9
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.0	78.7
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.3	78.8
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.8	79.4
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.5	79.1
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.1	78.5
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.4	78.7
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	80.8	80.2
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.0	78.2
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.3	78.6
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	79.0	78.3
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	78.5	77.7
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	78.4	77.5
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	77.0	76.0
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	77.3	76.0
03 Jun 98	\vdash	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	85.7	84.8
03 Jun 98	\vdash	<u>&</u>	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	81.2	79.8
03 Jun 98	Н	1-8	M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	0		Base	81.6	80.5

Г		Г	Γ.		_		Γ	Τ	Т	Г	Т	Γ	Τ	Τ	Γ	Т	Т	Γ	<u></u>	T		·	· ·	Т	T-			Τ			Т-			$\overline{}$	\neg
78.4	80.0	79.5	79.0	78.9	81.6	81.0	79.3	82.1	78.2	80.8	79.4	78.9	78.4	80.8	77.9	78.7	79.2	78.1	89.1	82.0		85.9	88.5	83.1	83.4		79.6	70.9		66.8	70.6		68.7	72.5	
7.67	81.4	81.2	81.3	80.1	82.9	83.3	81.3	83.8	79.7	81.2	79.5	79.4	79.6	82.1	78.7	79.6	80.7	78.6	90.0	84.3		87.1	93.7	88.8	88.3		80.9	78.6		75.0	78.5		73.0	75.2	
Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base		Base	Cavity	Cavity	Cavity		Cavity	Base		Cavity	Cavity		Base	Base	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non- nesting	Non-	nesting	Non- nesting	Non-	Non-	Non-	nesting	Non- nesting	Non-	nesting	Non- nesting	Non-	nesting	Non-	Non-	nesting
				0															0	0	_	0	0	0	0		<u></u>	0		0	0	-	0	0	
15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2 front of tree	15.2 front	of tree	15.2 front of tree	15.2 front	15.2 front	15.2 front	of tree	30.5 be- hind tree	30.5 be-	hind tree	45.7 be- hind tree	45.7 be-	hind tree	45.7 be-	45.7 be-	hind tree
M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks		M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks		M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks		M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks		M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	
8-1	I-8	- -8	1-8	-8	<u>8</u>	<u>-8</u>	l-8	8-1	N-1	No-nest	No-nest		No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest		No-nest	No-nest		No-nest	No-nest		No-nest	No-nest										
			37											76					199	199			199	199	199		199	199		199	199		199	199	
03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	03 Jun 98	10 Jun 98	10 Jun 98		10 Jun 98	10 Jun 98	10 Jun 98	10 Jun 98		10 Jun 98	10 Jun 98		10 Jun 98	10 Jun 98		10 Jun 98	10 Jun 98	

			l		<u> </u>												П	Т	П	T	Т	Т			Т	\neg
63.9	63.9	64.5	66.8	65.4	62.9	76.0	78.5	81.5	80.2	77.2	76.9	82.9	77.9	75.3	72.8	87.1	75.3	79.7	78.1	80.1	82.0	82.0	75.3	80.0	77.6	77.9
71.8	72.5	74.1	75.2	73.5	76.2	84.8	79.9	82.5	84.1	81.4	78.4	83.9	79.6	81.5	78.7	87.8	76.4	80.3	78.7	80.9	82.8	82.8	76.2	81.1	78.4	79.1
Base	Base	Base	Cavity	Cavity	Cavity	Cavity	Base	Base	Cavity	Cavity	Base	Base	Base	Cavity	Cavity	Base										
a	<u>m</u>	B	0	O	0	0	8	ш	0	0_		Ш	.										_			
(0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.1333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non- nesting	Non- nesting									Non- nestina																0
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	61 behind tree	pulue	pulue	puine	pulye	front	front	front	45.7 front tree	61 front tree	61 front tree	15.2 be- hind nest	15.2 be- hind nest	15.2 be- hind nest	15.2 be- hind nest	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks
No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	No-nest	N-22									N-22	N-22
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77.8	81.1	6.87	78.9	78.6	76.7	80.4	78.3	78.4	80.8	82.1	77.8	30.1	81.3	78.9	78.9	9.62	78.2	77.4	77.1	30.4	77.8	77.2	79.4	77.5	31.6	81.3	77.6	7.77	30.1	76.7	78.0	30.5	31.8	78.4	78.2	31.5	33.1	34.5	80.7	81.0
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15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks	M-16 blanks
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Table E16. Representative unweighted noise spectra for blank fire on Fort Stewart, GA.

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Table E17. Noise spectra for ambient noise on Fort Stewart, GA.

Joto	Clieter	Nesting	Event Type	Mic Pos.	AVG. LEQ (dB) at mic	mic
2		Phase & Day			Flat	4
29 Apr 98	2	1-6	Ambient noise	Base	53.2	41.6
19 Jun 98	6	N-20	Ambient noise	Base	50.3	40.2
11 May 98	23	8-1	Ambient noise	Base	50.7	39.4
30 Apr 98	26	<i>L</i> -1	Ambient noise	Base	46.6	34.0
06 May 98	26	2-N	Ambient noise	Base	46.5	32.3
26 May 98	36	1-5	Ambient noise	Base	63.0	53.5
03 Jun 98	36	N-2	Ambient noise	Base	51.7	43.1
03 Jun 98	37	8-1	Ambient noise	Base	49.9	42.1
08 Jun 98	37	N-3	Ambient noise	Base	45.8	39.1
11 Jun 98	41	N-14	Ambient noise	Base	59.3	49.4
05 May 98	47	N-4	Ambient noise	Ваѕе	49.2	37.1
14 May 98	47	N-13	Ambient noise	Base	51.7	35.1
27 Apr 98	48	1-3	Ambient noise	Base	49.8	41.8
27 Apr 98	48	6-1	Ambient noise	Base .	48.6	40.3
19 May 98	48	N-13	Ambient noise	Base	53.7	40.1
19 May 98	48	N-13	Ambient noise	Base	52.1	36.6
05 May 98	51	1-4	Ambient noise	Base	52.6	37.7
15 May 98	51	l-4	Ambient noise	Base	49.7	37.3
21 Apr 98	55	N-1	Ambient noise	Base	50.8	42.2
21 Apr 98	55	N-1	Ambient noise	Base	49.6	41.1
27 Apr 98	62	1-2	Ambient noise	Base	48.9	36.1
14 May 98	62	N-3	Ambient noise	Base	53.5	37.9
21 May 98	62	N-10	Ambient noise	Base	54.7	46.0
28 Apr 98	29	1-5	Ambient noise	Base	44.6	30.7
99 Jun 98	29	N-5	Ambient noise	Base	49.1	46.4
20 May 98	75	N-12	Ambient noise	Base	63.6	47.2
03 Jun 98	92	N-1	Ambient noise	Base	55.0	42.4
09 Jun 98	92	N-7	Ambient noise	Base	47.3	35.7
15 Apr 98	83	Pre-nesting	Ambient noise	Base	54.4	34.4
15 Apr 98	83	Pre-nesting	Ambient noise	Cavity	56.2	45.2

	83	Pre-nesting	Ambient noise	Base	56.3	42.0
16 Apr 98	83		Ambient noise	Cavity	63.0	47.6
20 May 98	83	1-2	Ambient noise	Base	56.7	45.5
21 May 98	83	<u>F.3</u>	Ambient noise	Base	69.0	60.3
21 May 98	83	<u>1-3</u>	Ambient noise	Base	49.7	41.7
25 May 98	83	1-7	Ambient noise	Base	9.09	54.1
25 May 98	83	1-7	Ambient noise	Base	63.2	53.6
25 May 98	83	1-7	Ambient noise	Base	63.9	37.9
21 May 98	84	N-19	Ambient noise	Base	53.0	43.9
14 May 98	86	6-N	Ambient noise	Base	47.2	37.7
14 May 98	133	N-13	Ambient noise	Base	46.9	41.3
28 Apr 98	136	No-nest	Ambient noise	Base	48.0	36.1
28 Apr 98	142	9-1	Ambient noise	Base	48.4	37.1
03 Jun 98	142	N-22	Ambient noise	Base	55.6	41.7
22 May 98	152	N-10	Ambient noise	Base	50.0	36.6
20 Apr 98	169	No-nest	Ambient noise	Cavity	59.6	46.7
20 Apr 98	169	No-nest	Ambient noise	Base	57.9	42.2
23 Apr 98	172	9-1	Ambient noise	Base	60.2	51.3
27 Apr 98	172	0-N	Ambient noise	Base	50.4	39.5
19 May 98	172	N-22	Ambient noise	Base	45.0	35.4
19 May 98	172	N-22	Ambient noise	Base	49.9	43.3
21 May 98	172	N-24	Ambient noise	Base	50.0	36.4
14 Jul 98	172	Post-fledging	Ambient noise	Ваѕе	49.6	38.9
14 Jul 98	172	Post-fledging	Ambient noise	Cavity	56.6	44.3
23 Apr 98	174	1-5	Ambient noise	Ваѕе	48.6	37.6
20 May 98	177	1-8	Ambient noise	Base	53.2	32.8
27 May 98	177	_	Ambient noise	Base	45.4	31.8
17 May 98	179	N-16	Ambient noise	Base	49.7	42.6
26 May 98	179	0	Ambient noise	Base	48.8	39.3
21 May 98	183	z	Ambient noise	Base	46.5	33.9
04 May 98	184	ς-'N	Ambient noise	Base	41.7	28.6
11 Jun 98	187	N-16	Ambient noise	Base	51.1	46.2
18 May 98	194	N-20	Ambient noise	Ваѕе	48.4	35.2
05 Jun 98	199	No-nest	Ambient noise	Ваѕе	51.5	47.9

05 Jun 98	199	No-nest	Ambient noise	Cavity	56.3	43.3
19 May 98	216	N-16	Ambient noise	Base	43.8	37.3
27 Apr 98	218	8-1	Ambient noise	Base	56.8	42.5
14 May 98	218	N-14	Ambient noise	Base	50.2	33.8
21 May 98	218	N-21	Ambient noise	Base	47.5	33.1
14 Jul 98	Buelah	N/a	Ambient noise	N/a	46.8	43.2
15 Jul 98	Buelah	N/a	Ambient noise	N/a	58.9	58.7
20 May 98	203	z	Ambient noise	Base	63.7	45.5

Table E18. Representative unweighted spectra for ambient noise levels on Fort Stewart, GA.

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